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WEATHER—CONTS PAGE

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IS OF CHANGE—Liberal Democratic party parliamentarians at a caucus yesterday for an "immediate renovation of the party," an indirect call to oust Premier Miki.

But Premier Vows to Stay

Party Majority Asks Miki Ouster

Andrew H. Malcolm

SEOUL, Aug. 24 (AP)—More than 100 members of the ruling Liberal Democratic party held a caucus here today to urge the ouster of their own party leader, Mr. Miki.

At the same time, Mr. Miki met with the five main leaders of his party opposition, deputy leader Takeo Fukuda and Finance Minister Masayoshi Ohira, in an attempt to bridge the deep political rifts within the party by the end of the year.

Mr. Miki's 69-year-old son, Mr. Miki, has been the target of a majority of the party's criticism since he took office in 1972.

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N. Korea Agrees to DMZ Talk On Killings

SEOUL, Aug. 24 (AP)—North Korea today agreed to a meeting tomorrow of the Joint Korean Military Armistice Commission to discuss the safety of Americans in the Demilitarized Zone between North and South Korea.

The United States demanded the meeting and proposed that it be held today. But North Korea proposed a delay until tomorrow afternoon, and the United States agreed.

The United States is seeking assurances from North Korea that there would not be a repetition of the clash last week in which North Korean guards killed two U.S. Army officers.

State Department spokesman Robert Funseth said yesterday that the United States would demand assurances that "our people will not be harmed."

The State Department also made a conciliatory gesture with a new comment on a statement by North Korean President Kim Il Sung terming the incident at Panmunjom, the truce village in the zone, as "regretful."

"We recognize that the North Korean statement expresses regret over the incident and we consider this a positive step," Mr. Funseth said. "Nevertheless, this does not change the tragic fact that two American officers were brutally beaten to death without provocation."

Another State Department spokesman said Sunday that the statement was unacceptable because it did not acknowledge responsibility for the slaying of the two Americans.

Mr. Funseth added that assurances from North Korea that Americans would be safe in the future "would improve the climate" in Korea.

White House press secretary Ron Nessen said the United States "is anxious to cooperate in relaxation of tensions, but we want to make sure there is no misinterpretation concerning our firmness in the area."

Meanwhile, the North Korean Communist party newspaper, Rodong, charged that a U.S. task force, with the carrier Midway, had entered North Korean waters.

"By infiltrating their warships into the waters of another country, the U.S. imperialist aggressors force a conflict upon the other side, and by issuing an 'emergency alert order' in the waters of Korea, they provoked these waters a battle field," the paper said.

Pentagon sources in Washington said the task force was off the coast of South Korea, well south of North Korean waters.

S. Koreans Urge Action. SEOUL, Aug. 24 (AP)—Identifying himself as a Seoul citizen, a sobbing man telephoned the U.S. Embassy today to express his anger at the "cruelty of the North Koreans."

Punished by the absence of military retaliation, he asked, "Why are Americans so incompetent?"

Many Koreans have called to voice their sorrow for the families of the dead officers and a number have asked the same question. Over the weekend, Korean TV carried interviews with farmers and fishermen saying, "We know the United States has atomic weapons—why doesn't it use them?"

Anti-Communism is strong in South Korea and public feeling, fanned by the government-controlled news media, is running high over the deaths.

An organization known as the UN War Allies Association Inc. today produced an illustrated 62-page booklet titled "Axe-Wielding Murder at Panmunjom."

The anonymous author suggests the Panmunjom incident may be part of a Pyongyang strategy for military action.

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SKIRMISH NEAR CAPE TOWN—Riot police charging demonstrators after firing tear gas into the crowd yesterday in a black township at Cape Town as protests continued.



TRYING TO GET TO WORK—Long lines of workers waiting for buses to take them from Soweto to jobs in Johannesburg yesterday, the second day of a strike by blacks.

Unemployment at 1.5 Million

Britain Names Aide to Head Program to Conserve Water

LONDON, Aug. 24 (Reuters).

The British government, alarmed over the effects of drought on an already sluggish economy, today put Minister of State Denis Howell in charge of a national drive to save water and keep industry going.

Fears that shortage of water might soon lead to a three-day working week in some industries, especially in Wales, contributed to selling pressure on sterling in foreign exchange markets this morning.

Anxiety over the summer-long drought came on top of government figures today showing that the economy is still far from moving out of recession.

Unemployment has now passed the 1.5-million mark, a postwar record of 6.4 per cent of the work force. The prolonged heat is believed to have been a factor in preventing an expansion of industrial production.

Mr. Howell, already minister for sport, was appointed overlord of the heat-drought campaign after an emergency meeting for ministers called by Prime Minister James Callaghan to consider the crisis posed by Britain's driest year since meteorological records began 250 years ago.

Mr. Howell will not have a seat in the Cabinet but has wide powers to supervise and coordinate all measures to tackle the water shortage at local, regional and national levels.

At a press conference this afternoon, he described Britain's water crisis as "serious but not yet critical." He said he saw no necessity yet for a state of emergency, although the overriding powers conferred by such a declaration might be needed if there was a very dry winter, he said.

He said industry and agriculture would have to get top priority.

Britons Get 10-1 Odds On Rainy Day

LONDON, Aug. 24 (Reuters).

Britons can now bet on when their drought will end. The William Hill bookmaking firm today offered odds of 10 to 1 against anyone naming the day on which at least 0.1 of a millimeter of rain falls on the roof of the London Weather Centre.

That is the smallest amount that the rain gauge will record. It has not rained in London since July 20. So far the favorite rainy day for punters is Sept. 6.

"We've never opened a book like this before but we are expecting a lot of action," a Hills spokesman said. Their rival, Ladbrokes, said they might open a book later this week.

Airport Used as Transit Point

3 Americans Plead Guilty In Moscow Narcotics Trial

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Aug. 24 (AP)—Three Americans pleaded guilty today in a Moscow court today to heroin smuggling in what marked the latest phase of a Soviet crackdown on narcotics traffickers who have been using Moscow as a transit point from Asia to Western Europe.

The defendants admitted transporting slightly more than 28 kilos of Asian "brown sugar" heroin in false-bottomed suitcases on a flight from Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. They were arrested on June 27 while passing through Moscow's Sheremetyevo International Airport on their way to Paris. They have been held since in Lefortovo prison in Moscow.

The heroin, which allegedly was being delivered to a narcotics ring run by Chinese in Amsterdam, has an estimated street value in the West of more than \$2 million.

The three Americans are Gerald Amster, 33, of New York City; Dennis Burn, 26, of White Plains, N.Y.; and Paul Braver, 31, of Las Vegas. Under the criminal code of the Russian Federation, they each face up to 10 years in prison.

All Counts Amster and Braver pleaded guilty to all counts, including conspiracy to smuggle the drugs through the Soviet Union. Burn told the court that he was guilty of smuggling but not conspiracy.

At least 15 other foreigners have been picked up on narcotics charges in the last year, reflecting the growing concern of Soviet authorities about the "Moscow connection," as some Westerners have named the Moscow transit route.

A primary reason for Moscow's apparent popularity as a way station for narcotics couriers is that the Soviet airline Aeroflot has been offering discount fares from Asia to Europe via the Moscow transit route.

The joint statement said that until a ruling of the international court, the two nations will prospect jointly for oil along their Mediterranean continental shelf.

Black Foes Of Boycott Join Fight In Soweto

From Wire Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 24.—Black vigilance groups, armed with clubs and knives, clashed violently with young demonstrators in Soweto tonight amid growing indications of a backlash against attempts to stop residents of the township from going to work at white-owned companies in Johannesburg.

At least two blacks and possibly as many as seven died in similar clashes last night. Casualty figures differed after a group of workers attacked demonstrators who taunted and stoned them for defying a three-day strike called to support the upheaval among the country's 18 million blacks.

The pattern was repeated tonight with fighting breaking out as vigilance groups escorted workers out of railway stations surrounded by crowds of angry demonstrators. Additional casualties resulted when police riot squads armed with tear gas and automatic rifles intervened.

Details of casualties were not available. However, a police spokesman described the situation in the black township at the height of the evening rush hour as "chaos," suggesting that there could be an increase in the 254 people known to have died in two months of anti-government disorders.

Official Encouragement The formation of vigilante groups followed official appeals for residents of black townships to strike back at demonstrators. The minister of justice and police, James Kruger, was given repeated encouragement to "responsible" blacks to band together in defense of community property and the right to work.

Police commanders have pledged immunity from prosecution to workers who arm themselves with garbled clubs, called *klieks*, that are a traditional weapon in the black enclaves. *Klieks* and pangas, a hatchet-like weapon with a curved blade, were reported to have been used in the clashes last night and again today.

The World, a black newspaper, said seven blacks were killed when about 30 armed Zulus turned on other blacks, including students, in a riot in Johannesburg last night.

It said four persons were killed at a railway station and three others died near the hotel occupied by the Zulus, a tribal group. The Johannesburg Star said it had confirmed at least two deaths.

The police said they could not confirm the killings. They have reported five people killed this week in Soweto, one of them by police gunfire.

Disturbances also were reported today in the black township of Guguletu, outside Cape Town, where club-swinging police charged about 500 black demonstrators and sealed off the township after a large crowd gathered around a bus that was stoned by schoolchildren.

Black unrest was expected to mount with the announcement today that the price of bread is going up by about a third. The Agriculture Ministry said white bread would increase four cents to 30 cents and brown bread three cents to 16 cents a loaf.

Some companies in Johannesburg reported a substantial reduction in absenteeism in the second day of a planned three-day boycott, and some employers announced "go tough" policies.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Tunisia, Libya To Give Dispute To Hague Court

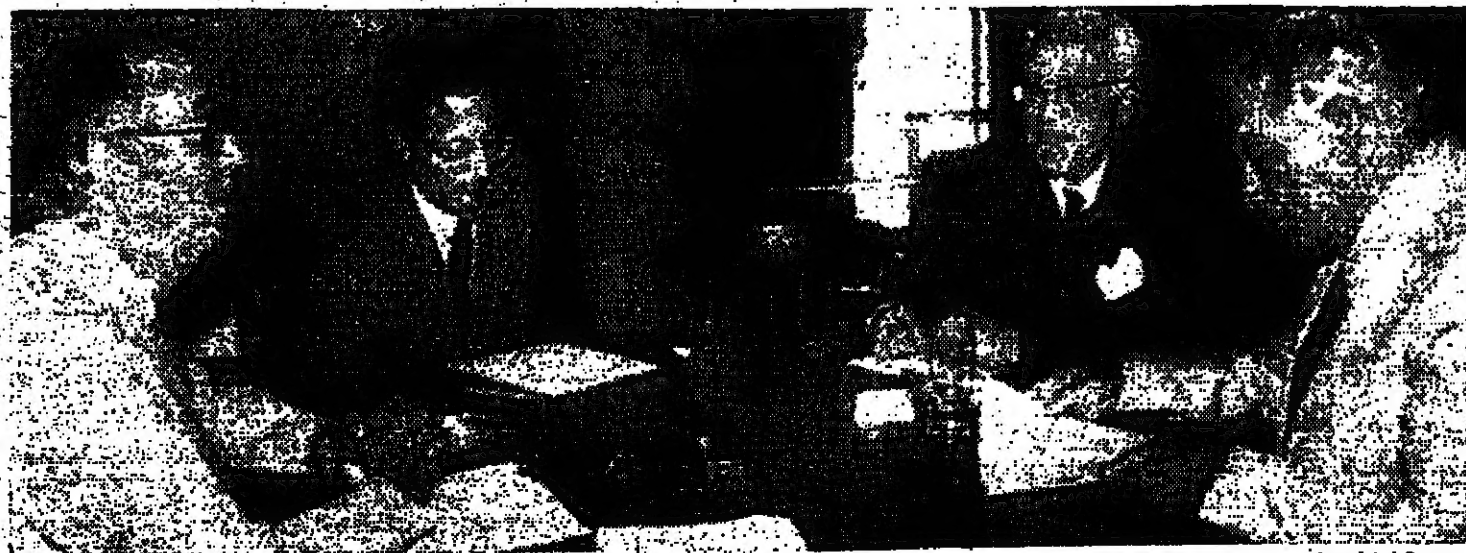
TUNIS, Aug. 24 (UPI)—Tunisia and Libya decided today to submit their dispute over offshore oil prospecting rights to the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

A joint statement said the move marked the two North African nations' desire to strengthen their neighborly relations.

Tunisia pledged to send back to Tripoli an envoy recalled early this year when Tunisia accused Libya's chief of state, Moammar Qadhafi, of planning to assassinate Tunisian Premier Hedi Nouri.

The move aimed at mending the two nations' quarrel came after a visit here by Libyan Minister of State Taha Sherif ben Amer, who held extensive talks with President Habib Bourguiba, Mr. Nouri and Cabinet ministers.

The joint statement said that until a ruling of the international court, the two nations will prospect jointly for oil along their Mediterranean continental shelf.



LEBANON TALKS—U.S. diplomats Robert Houghton and David Mack (left) talking with Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh (glasses) and Interior Minister Camille Chamoun in President's bunker-like mountain retreat.

105,000 Disappears In London-Paris Trip

ONDON, Aug. 24 (Reuters).

A package containing \$105,000 worth of British and banknotes vanished on a flight from London to Paris, hand Yard said today.

The package was one of 10 sent onto a plane at London's Heathrow Airport Saturday morning. The plane arrived in Paris, only nine packages were found.

Danzig Gold Transfer to Poland Closes Chapter of World War II

By Murray Seeger

WARSAW, Aug. 24.—In the last few weeks, two tons of fine monetary gold has been quietly shipped into Poland to close one of World War II's oldest chapters.

The gold, worth perhaps \$10 million, had been held since the end of the war in the vaults of the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. It had belonged to the Free City of Danzig, a political entity which existed between the two world wars, until it was seized by Germany in 1939.

For the Communist government of Poland, the receipt of the "Danzig gold" is a major gesture

of recognition of legitimacy by the Western powers, and confirmation that Poland's postwar western border along the Oder River is permanent. The old port of Danzig is now the Polish city of Gdansk.

The Poles consider that the decision made by the Tripartite Commission in Brussels is a major success for their policy of trying to expand and improve political and economic ties with the West.

Poland claimed the gold soon after the war ended. The Allied powers organized the commission to administer seized property re-captured from Germany.

"This action was very significant in our view," said a Polish official, who revealed the transfer of the gold had already taken place.

To the wartime Allies, the United States, Britain and France, who have had control of the gold, the transfer is "one more step in the process of normalizing relations with Poland," according to a Western diplomatic source.

"U.S.-Polish relations are excellent," a ranking U.S. diplomat commented. "Things just keep getting better. We keep looking for the limits but we haven't hit them yet."

A Polish official said the current good relationship between

Warsaw and Washington is a goal which the Poles are pursuing. He pointed out that Ambassador Richard Davies was permitted to address the Polish people during prime-time TV July 4 to mark the American Bicentennial.

On the same day, the Communist party leader, Edward Giersek, presided at a ceremony donating to the United States statues of the Polish-American heroes, Thaddeus Kosciuszko and Casimir Pulaski.

"Today is a good occasion to emphasize that relations between the Polish People's Republic and the U.S. are broader and richer and also more friendly than ever in the past," Mr. Giersek said.

"The Polish People's Republic wants to continue developing these relations."

Diplomatic sources said that the decision to return the Danzig gold was also made in July and followed the steady pattern of improved relations between the two countries.

One of the major factors in the improved relationship is the presence in the United States of about 6 million Americans of Polish background.

Trade between the United States and Poland is expected to exceed \$1 billion this year and to double by 1980. Cultural exchanges between the countries have expanded steadily.

Credit Standing

The transfer of the gold also will be a modest contribution toward improving Poland's credit standing, which is suffering because of the rapid rise in debts owed to the West due to heavy purchases of machinery and grain.

The Brussels commission would not directly confirm or deny that the Danzig gold question had been resolved but other diplo-

matic sources acknowledged that the transfer had taken place.

In addition to the Danzig gold, the commission held monetary gold stolen from Czechoslovakia and Albania and a national treasure from Hungary, the crown of St. Stephen, the country's patron saint.

The commission examined all the legal complications to determine the rightful owners for the property. But, in addition, the Allied governments have used the half of the property to negotiate outstanding claims against Communist governments which they refused to pay obligations made by previous regimes.

This, 20 tons of Czechoslovak gold is still held by the commis-

sion, because the United States has not yet been able to negotiate a settlement of property claims against Prague by U.S. citizens that Congress will approve.

In the case of Poland, Western diplomats said that the regime will still take the necessary political positions loyal to the Soviet Union and the Eastern European trade bloc, Comecon.

But one said that "the Soviet really have no choice but to let Giersek do what he is doing. Mr. Giersek knows that the Poles are different than other Eastern European regimes; they would fight the Soviets to prevent the government from falling. They did in Prague in 1968."

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Ethiopians Indifferent to Late Emperor

Haile Selassie Fades Quietly Into Oblivion

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—His bearded face still appears on Ethiopia's currency and on some postage stamps, but in other respects former Emperor Haile Selassie, who died a year ago this week, is a forgotten man.

The 83-year-old deposed monarch died on Aug. 28, 1975, almost a year after the empire he had ruled for 44 years was

demolished by the military, which is still in power.

His body lies in some unmarked grave, and his memory has not so much been erased as simply been allowed to fade into Ethiopia's 2,000-year history.

The socialist revolution led by the armed forces has examined the past two years with so many changes and so much uncertainty that Haile Selassie seems to have

been crowded out of the public mind.

When the last statue of him was hauled in chains from its plinth on Addis Ababa's main street only two months ago, few people paid any attention. Nor have many noticed that the street itself, once known as Haile Selassie 1 Avenue, has been renamed Adowa Avenue.

Other statues of the diminutive "Lion of Judah" have been removed from sites around the country, and the only reports of any reaction have been occasional displays of support for his removal from power.

The dozens of institutions which bore his name have been given new titles, normally associated with their function or geographic position, and never with the name of the new rulers.

Using Up Old Stocks

But a rusting sign still points to "H.S.I. University"—now called Addis Ababa University and still not fully operative 2 1/2 years after its effective closure at the start of the move against the emperor.

Civil servants use forms headed "Imperial Government of Ethiopia," until stocks run out and are replaced with others proclaiming the "Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia."

Visitors are often surprised that stamps and banknotes still show the emperor's face, but most residents accept that it would have been a waste of resources to print new ones.

The style of the provisional administration, in complete contrast to the intensely egocentric bent of the former ruler, has been impersonal, almost anonymous.

Recent reports abroad that the emperor was smothered to death aroused little interest. There is a general feeling among people critical of the military that the aged emperor, who had had an operation for a prostate gland, was allowed to die, rather than killed.

His name is hardly ever mentioned in conversation with Ethiopians, and though to express support for him would be unwise in the present political climate, there is no great feeling against him.

Rightists' Leader Says That Spain Needs No Reform

MADRID, Aug. 24 (UPI).—A leader of pro-Franco conservatives demanded today that the government drop its plans for political reform and concentrate on ending the economic recession instead.

Gonzalo Fernandez de la Mora, a former public works minister and president of the powerful Spanish National Union party, said that an upsurge of "subversion" and the government's alleged failure to uphold the law was scaring away investors. This, he said, was the basic cause of Spain's serious economic problems.

He said the regime created by the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco did not need any reforms, since Spain had achieved unprecedented peace and prosperity under it.

Mr. Fernandez de la Mora's statements—in an interview with the newspaper Noticias Universales—were published as the Madrid Stock Exchange hit a new low for the year. It eased 50 points to 83.25, only a week after the government had out the capital-gains tax and announced other measures to stimulate the stock market.

The Cabinet of Premier Adolfo Suarez met today to discuss measures aimed at reducing an inflation rate of better than 20 per cent, unemployment approaching a million and an increasing trade deficit.

Starfighter Crash

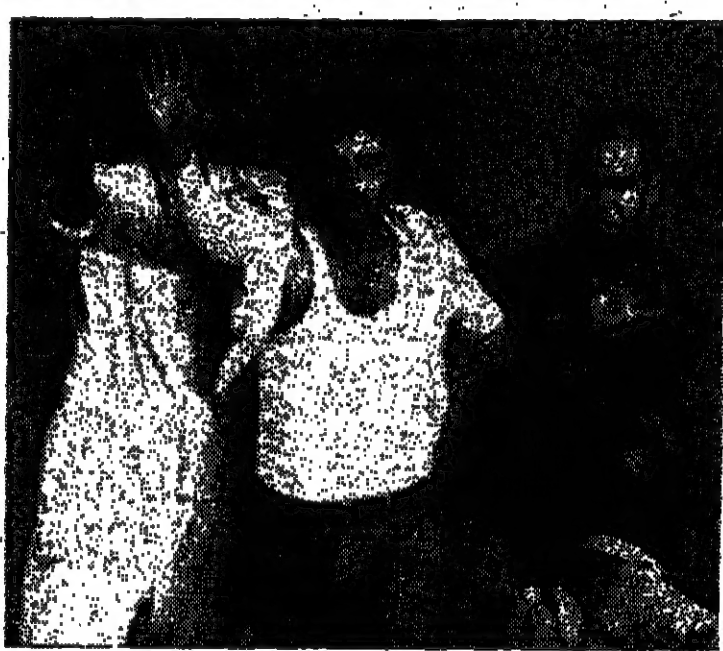
BONN, Aug. 24 (AP).—Another West German F-104G Starfighter crashed today, a spokesman for the Defense Ministry said. The pilot was unhurt. According to unofficial statistics, 167 of the West German planes have crashed since 1961.



MIXED EMOTIONS

Three passengers (above) of hijacked Egyptian airliner displayed a grin, a smile and tears after their rescue by special troops. At right, one of the hijackers being led away by overalled "mechanic-commando" and a soldier.

Associated Press.



Britain Names Aide to Head Program to Conserve Water

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culture need more than one-third of the country's total water resources, the minister said he would like all firms to appoint a senior staff member "to take an immediate interest in the uses of water on their premises."

He said the authorities were considering moving water by tanker from Scotland, where reservoirs are well filled, to England, and from better-off north Wales to parched south Wales. But he noted that transporting of water by tanker or pipeline was very costly.

Mr. Howell said that even if Britain had its average winter rainfall, parts of the country would still be in trouble next summer. At least six inches of rain is needed to saturate the ground before there can be any runoff in reservoirs, he said.

Meanwhile, the monthly unemployment figures issued today showed that the number of jobs is now 1,501,976, an increase of 38,520 since last month.

But an Employment Department spokesman said: "We think we are very near the unemployment peak, if not at it."

Although the number of school leavers joining the jobless fell by 4,977, there were still 203,477 on the register, out of 550,000 young people who left school this year. The figures will mean rough going for the government at the

1,000 Acres Burn In Norse Forests

OSLO, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Troops and firemen today fought four major forest fires in various parts of southern Norway, where there has not been rain for a month. More than 1,000 acres have been destroyed in less than 48 hours, officials said.

In an area 80 miles northeast of Kristiansand, more than 500 acres were destroyed by fires last night. In the Oslo area, several smaller fires were being fought today, and Swedish firemen fought a major forest fire near the Norwegian border.

Indonesia Flu Kills 55

JAKARTA, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Fifty-five persons have died of influenza in West New Guinea in the aftermath of an earthquake which hit the area two months ago, a newspaper reported.

Blacks Clash In Soweto

(Continued from Page 1)

der which laborers who did not come to work would not be paid.

There was no official estimate of how many blacks were taking part in the boycott, although some industries reported absenteeism as high as 90 per cent yesterday.

Tens of thousands of blacks appeared to be involved. But based on the number of commuter trains canceled and informal polls of employers, it was doubtful more than 150,000 of the 250,000 daily black commuters from Soweto to Johannesburg had taken part so far.

It was not clear how many workers joined the boycott voluntarily and how many were bowing to pressure and threats from militants, who called for the strike to protest the racial laws of South Africa's white minority government.

The boycott began yesterday after a weekend campaign with pamphlets that said blacks going to work would have their homes burned down. There has been no evidence of the threat being carried out.

A total and sustained black boycott would cripple factories and other businesses in Johannesburg. Blacks make up about 71 per cent of the South African labor force.

Rhodesia Bids UN Investigate Raid

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Rhodesia today invited the United Nations to set up a commission of inquiry into a Rhodesian military raid into Mozambique following allegations that women and children were among those killed.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defense P.K. van der Byl strongly denied the allegations in Parliament and invited the UN to appoint a commission of inquiry, on which Rhodesia, he said, should be represented.

After the raid, on Aug. 8, Rhodesia said that about 300 nationalist guerrillas and 30 Mozambique soldiers had been killed. Mozambique radio said later that over 600 had died, including many women and children.

India Bus Toll Up to 97

NEW DELHI, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Authorities recovered 13 more bodies today, raising the death toll to 97 in a bus accident near Rewa, 300 miles southeast of New Delhi, the Samchar news agency reported.

Fighting Said to Continue

Kaunda Urges Angola's Neto To Unite With Defeated Rivals

By David B. Ottaway

LUSAKA, Zambia, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has reportedly told Angolan leader Agostinho Neto that he continues to believe a government of national unity is the best solution to that country's continuing military difficulties in the south and north, where guerrilla groups of the two factions defeated in the recent civil war are still operating.

Mr. Kaunda has met twice with Mr. Neto in the last week, first during the nonaligned conference in Sri Lanka, and again Saturday in Lusaka while the Angolan President was making a brief stopover on his way home from Colombo.

His meeting in Sri Lanka was the first since the Angolan civil war came to an end in February, after Cuban troops and soldiers of the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) gained control of most of the country.

Zambia supported the defeated Western-oriented National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), led by Jonas Savimbi, to the bitter end and wanted to see a coalition government of the three warring Angolan nationalist factions.

According to the reports of Zambian journalists who were briefed on the Kaunda-Neto meeting in Colombo by Zambian Foreign Minister Sileke Mwale, Mr. Kaunda urged the Angolan leader to come to an accommodation with the two defeated nationalist factions.

Dr. Mwale said Zambia advised Angola that it was important for the MPLA to unite with the FNLA (National Front for the Liberation of Angola) and UNITA in the reconstruction of their country," said the Times of Zambia last Friday.

This version of the Kaunda-Neto meeting was later confirmed by other Zambian authorities who were questioned by foreign journalists resident here.

That Mr. Kaunda should still be advocating a policy of national reconciliation among the three Angolan factions at this late date came as a major surprise to foreign political observers here.

While Mr. Kaunda supported UNITA during the yearling civil war, he has since made several conciliatory gestures toward the MPLA government and even extended formal diplomatic recognition to it. The indications previously were that he was seeking to make peace with his Soviet and Cuban-backed neighbor for good economic and diplomatic reasons.

The Military Situation

There have been no recent reports on the military situation in southern Angola, but sources here close to UNITA say Mr. Savimbi is still leading the struggle there with sufficient military supplies to last a year and with at least several thousand guerrillas under his command.

These sources said UNITA's current military strategy was aimed at seeking out and killing or capturing Cubans and at disrupting the country's economy throughout southern Angola. It has reportedly captured more than 40 Cubans in the last few months.

In this manner, Mr. Savimbi apparently still hopes to force Mr. Neto into negotiations for a coalition government with UNITA and to induce the Cubans to apply pressure on the MPLA to end the fighting before it becomes a major military burden on Havana and Moscow.

Just how effective UNITA continues to be remains unclear, although MPLA officials have publicly conceded that fighting continues in parts of southern Angola as well as in the enclave of Cabinda, in the far north, where a secessionist movement is still active.

However, the FNLA, led by

Holden Roberto and once in control of the two northern districts of Angola, has more or less totally collapsed, and its leader is said to be seriously depressed and living in quiet retirement in the Zambian capital of Lusaka.

Conference On Sea Law Deadlocked

By Paul Hoffman

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 24 (NYT).—The slow-motion Law of the Sea Conference threatening to founder over the issue of ocean-floor mining, hardened their insistence on gaining control of the proposed deep-sea mining ventures of U.S. and other industrial nations, causing what Western negotiators term a grave impasse.

"We are in deep trouble," leading U.S. negotiator said. "We must ask if there is any point negotiating at this time."

U.S. officials had expressed hopes that enough progress could be achieved this summer to make it possible to complete a comprehensive law of the sea treaty during a session to be held in the first half of next year. Few negotiations now believe this possible.

On one bargaining front, however, there has been slight progress. Landlocked countries, those with little access to the sea, have at last started formal talks with coastal nations on the conflicting claims to offshore waters.

But in an overall assessment, the maritime conference, which started in December, 1973, and in the fifth session here at the University of Toronto, said: "The conference is going more slowly than one ought reasonably to expect."

Time is running out because the present session, which started on Aug. 2, is scheduled to end on Sept. 17, four days before the 31st UN General Assembly is to open.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger warned earlier this month that if no agreement on the deep-sea mining issue was achieved soon, the United States would go ahead with such mining ventures on its own. Legislation that would authorize U.S. corporations to start ocean mining is already before Congress.

The United States has accompanied the Third-World thesis that the ocean floor is "the common heritage of mankind," and willing to negotiate an international arrangement where private U.S. companies would start deep-sea ventures under supervision of a proposed international agency. Revenues would be shared in a way to benefit developing countries.

Third-World countries, in some wavering, now insist on strict control of any new—that is, Western and Japanese—ocean-floor operations. They want a substantial part of deep-sea mining, done by an international "enterprise."

Israel, Syria Set Border Reunions

JERUSALEM, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Syria has agreed to Israeli proposal to allow displaced families in both countries to live on the Golan Heights, Defense Minister Shimon Peres said today.

The Druse, who have lived in Israel in the 11th century, are mainly in the villages in Israel and Lebanon, as well as in the Golan Heights, captured by Israel from Syria in the 1967 war. About 38,000 live in Israel, about 10,000 in the occupied territory.

A Cabinet communiqué said the meeting said that Israel frequently suggested through United Nations that Syria permit Druse families to meet at the UN buffer zone separating Israel and Syrian forces. The UN has informed Israel that the Syrians have agreed to the proposal, Mr. Peres said.

No German Summit

BERLIN, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Germany has described as "unproductive" reports that the German party general secretary, Erich Honecker, would meet West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Backlog to Keep Irish Banks Shut

DUBLIN, Aug. 24 (AP).—Ireland's four main commercial banks will not open for a while despite the settlement of a strike which had closed their 900 branches for eight weeks, an official said today.

"There are two months' checks to be cleared and there is no way in which the banks will be fully in operation within the next fortnight," said Michael Brennan, secretary of the Irish Banks' Standing Committee.

The settlement was announced last night by a spokesman for the 10,000-member Irish Bank Officials Association, which staged the strike for more pay. Members voted to accept raises of 23 to 25 (\$5.40 to \$9) a week, which they would have received anyway. The strike was called a "failure" by union officials.

Bangladesh Plea to UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 24 (UPI).—The Mission of Bangladesh has asked for a debate in the General Assembly on its dispute with India over diverting the Ganges River.

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tion Shortens Time Available

Seven Key Bills Seen Dead This Session of Congress

By Spencer Rich and Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (WP).—Humphrey-Hawkins "full employment" bill, plus a half-dozen other hotly disputed measures appear dead for this Congress, legislative leaders said yesterday.

Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., said in an interview that "it is highly doubtful" that any of seven bills, which could cause extended debates on the floor, will be up in the Senate before scheduled adjournment on Sept. 1.

He seemed dubious of any even if Congress stayed in a bit longer.

Seven bills were conspicuously left off a list of must-pass bills which Mansfield published two weeks ago in congressional Record.

Humphrey-Hawkins measure, denounced by name in a Republican platform, "The bill goal of reducing national

adult unemployment to 3 per cent within four years. It is sponsored by Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., and Rep. Augustus Hawkins, D-Calif., who conceded yesterday: "I don't think we'll get a bill passed this session."

He said, however, that he still favors a vote on the House floor on the committee-reported House version of the bill. But floor action appears unlikely in the House as well as the Senate because more than 60 of the 81 Democratic freshmen in the House voted against taking the bill up.

The six others deemed dead for this session are:

- The oil divestiture bill, which would force giant oil companies to divest themselves of retail and other operations. Sen. Mansfield said the measure, which has not been the subject of any action in the House, would simply be a "prolonged head-smack" in the Senate, using up major periods of time with little chance of ultimate enactment by both chambers and signature by the President.

- The natural gas price-deregulation compromise bill recently approved by the Senate Commerce Committee. Sen. Mansfield said the measure, which has not been the subject of any action in the House, would simply be a "prolonged head-smack" in the Senate, using up major periods of time with little chance of ultimate enactment by both chambers and signature by the President.

- A measure to control the use of handguns, which has been approved by a Senate subcommittee. Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., its sponsor, said he will not move it any further until he is sure the House will act, because he sees no reason to put the matter up for a floor vote and use up Senate time until the House completes action. So far, the bill appears dead in the House and Sen. Mansfield said he sees no reason to bring it up.

- The omnibus Criminal Code revision bill, which has been beset by disputes over provisions affecting the press, freedom of information and government secrets. The feeling is that the measure is so controversial there is no way to bring it up with so little time left.

Vote by Ford Looms

Even if passed by both chambers, the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, which has been beset by disputes over provisions affecting the press, freedom of information and government secrets. The feeling is that the measure is so controversial there is no way to bring it up with so little time left.

John Dingell, D-Mich., was the other sponsor of the amendment, said that PCB amendment had led federal aides to advise the public "not to eat the fish from the Hudson at Lake Ontario, Lake Michigan, Lake Erie and the St. Lawrence River."

The main elements of the bill are that the head of EPA rules requiring chemical tests to test their products for 90 days before beginning commercial production of a chemical, and the EPA may impose restrictions on the use of chemicals it deems hazardous.

Similar Measure

The bill passed by a vote of 20-4. A similar measure has also passed the Senate, but without the PCB prohibition. The difference will have to be resolved in a Senate-House conference.

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COOLING IT—Temperatures in the 90s prompted Patty Johnston to ride her horse into the St. Croix River at Afton, Minn. Patty was dumped into the stream when the horse reared.

UPI

Panel to Review Honor Code

U.S. Army Secretary Offers Guilty Cadets Grace Period

By James Feron

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (NYT).—Secretary of the Army Martin Hoffmann intervened yesterday in the West Point cheating scandal by offering guilty cadets the chance to reapply for admission after one-year periods of "reflection," preferably on active service as enlisted men.

Testifying before a Senate Armed Services subcommittee, Mr. Hoffmann said it would be a period for the cadet "to mature, reflect upon his desire for a military career and demonstrate his potential for commissioning." There would be no guarantee that he would be readmitted, although "a large number" would be, he said.

Mr. Hoffmann conceded shortcomings in the Military Academy's handling of the cheating incident, which has involved 200 cadets so far, and offered several concessions to help alleviate what he called "this extraordinary situation."

He announced the appointment of an advisory panel to study the academy's controversial honor code and system of administration. The panel will be headed by Frank Borman, the former astronaut who is president and chairman of the board of Eastern Airlines.

Under Pressure

Mr. Hoffmann had come under mounting pressure from cadets, Army lawyers and, more recently, from members of Congress to appoint an outside body to investigate allegations of a cover-up at West Point. Faculty members have testified that more than half of last year's junior class of 875 cadets could have been involved in collaborating on a two-week home-study test in March.

Accompanied by the West Point superintendent, Lt. Gen. Sidney Berry, Mr. Hoffmann outlined what he said were "extraordinary measures." His testimony before the subcommittee was relayed to cadets at West Point over loudspeakers in barracks, classrooms and auditoriums.

So far, 88 cadets have been found guilty of violating the honor code, which states that a cadet "will not lie, cheat or steal, nor tolerate those who do." Twelve others have resigned rather than face examination and trial before officers.

Referendum Weighed

Mr. Hoffmann said that he had recalled cadet honor committee leaders from summer leave to consider a referendum on providing a lesser penalty than expulsion for code violators, although any such change would not affect the current situation.

He said that take-home projects such as the one that led to the present problem also would be banned. Cadets had argued that collaboration on homework had been encouraged before the March examination in an electrical engineering course.

The reaction among cadets and Army lawyers both in the hearing room and at West Point was almost uniformly negative. Michael Rose, a lawyer who has represented those seeking redress, called Mr. Hoffmann's offer of a one-year grace period "hollow and unsatisfactory."

Coleman Clarifies Concorde Views

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP).—Transportation Secretary William Coleman said yesterday that he had not intended to imply a link between the presidential election and a possible decision to permit the Concorde to land in New York in a French radio interview which was broadcast Friday.

Mr. Coleman said in the interview that during three months of test flights at Dulles Airport, the British-French plane has registered noise levels within the anticipated boundaries. "I also feel that after the elections, it will probably land in New York," he told the radio.

In a statement, Mr. Coleman said he used the election reference only as an indication of the date at which the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which runs Kennedy Airport, may decide to permit the Concorde to operate there.

many bills per year as his predecessor, and to be four times as negative as Mr. Ford's predecessor is a remarkable achievement.

"There is something seriously wrong when members of Congress, all of whom were elected by the people, repeatedly pass legislation the country needs, only to have it vetoed by an appointed President," Mr. Carter said.

many bills per year as his predecessor, and to be four times as negative as Mr. Ford's predecessor is a remarkable achievement.

U.S. Colleges Held Unsound Financially

By Lee A. Daniels

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (WP).—Nearly half the colleges and universities in the United States are in a "less than healthy" financial condition and more than 16 per cent—about 300—are sinking toward insolvency, according to a new financial report on U.S. higher education.

The report, based on data for the years 1972-74 from 2,163 of the nation's 3,200 institutions of higher education, found that:

- Two-year colleges and public four-year colleges and universities are better off than private ones; larger institutions are better off than smaller ones; black colleges fare slightly worse than white ones; Religious-affiliated and single-sex colleges generally are in poor condition and colleges in the Far West and Southwest are better off than those in the Northeast.

Fuller Study Yet

The 20-page report was published today in *Change* magazine, an educational journal.

The study, apparently the most comprehensive and sophisticated yet done on the financial health of U.S. higher education, appears at a time of increasing worry for many educators and students over the burgeoning costs of a college education and the growing deficits of many colleges.

The institutions in the study were grouped in the five categories—healthy, relatively healthy, average, relatively unhealthy and, finally, "in crisis." The ratings were based on 16 financial indicators the institutions reported to the Federal Center for Educational Statistics.

Only a quarter of the institutions studied were rated healthy. 19 per cent were relatively healthy, 7 per cent were average, and 34 per cent were relatively unhealthy.

The report noted that although 33 per cent of the black institutions are faring badly financially as compared with 48 per cent of all institutions, "given the historical lack of support for [these] institutions, their relative parity is a tribute to their determination to survive."

The results of their study, 300,000 pages of documentation, have been distilled into three volumes called "The Criminal Personality." The first volume is a description of what they find to be the criminal personality. Volume Two outlines the treatment to doctors have developed. Volume Three will discuss the "criminal" they consider to be the most difficult to reach: the drug user.

When treatment begins, the doctors do not care to know what crime the subject was convicted of since they insist that criminals think about committing every sort of crime.

"Thinking Errors"

The program trains the subject to report his thoughts in the daily three-hour sessions. The subject reports thoughts that may seem to him to be insignificant. The doctors pick out what they call "thinking errors"—attitudes that they cite as responsible for the commission of crime, and describe other ways of thinking to the subject. Lines are then drawn from concrete thoughts to abstract concepts.

It is a time-consuming process. The doctors wrote, "We know of no other task in human behavior as well as this."

As an example of the way in which a "criminal" thought patterns differ from those of a pattern person, Dr. Samenow offered the following description of the things that would occur to a "criminal" entering a restaurant.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (NYT).—Two psychiatric specialists, convinced that conventional psycho-treatment methods do not reform criminals, are urging an approach that would teach criminals to adopt the thinking patterns of noncriminals.

After extensive work with convicts at a mental health center here, they came to believe that commonly used psychiatric methods actually reinforce criminality by giving a criminal excuses to justify his behavior.

"After psychotherapy, we have produced criminals with insight, but criminals nevertheless," said Dr. Samuel Yochelson, 70, who founded a program for investigating criminal behavior at St. Elizabeth's Hospital here 15 years ago.

He and his assistant, Dr. Stanton Samenow, 34, said that when they applied the same techniques to criminals as they had applied in previous years to "responsible" persons in need of psychotherapy, they were doing nothing to reform the criminals.

A major feature of their research is the contention that disadvantaged backgrounds and mental illness are not responsible for criminal behavior. Dr. Yochelson rejected the concept of being "not guilty by reason of insanity." He said that "there are mentally ill persons who commit crimes, but every one of them committed the crimes because they are criminals, and happen to be mentally ill also."

Involving Thinking Patterns

New Criminal Reform Plan Is Urged by 2 U.S. Experts

By Constance K. D'auvin

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"Criminals are not victims, they are victimizers," Dr. Yochelson said in an interview. "They do what they do out of choice, and usually start rebelling in childhood against the idea of being responsible people." They decide early that they are exceptions and do not have to behave in a responsible way, he said.

"Indeed," Dr. Yochelson continued, "the criminal never develops an accurate concept of what family life is, what an education is, what a sense of community is, or what a vocation is."

The two doctors do not seek to determine what causes an individual to develop this sort of personality, and this is where they depart from conventional treatment. Determining causality "is a waste of time," they contend. "Just as with diabetes, the treatment is the same regardless of what causes the condition," Dr. Samenow said.

"Very Reluctant"

"Conventional methods, which we practiced and were very reluctant to give up," said Dr. Yochelson, "treated the criminals pretty much as they treated non-criminals," leaving the basic personality unaltered and symptomatically treating the maladjusted areas through responsible people. The new method holds criminals' thought patterns responsible for criminality and demands complete change.

Over the years, the doctors worked intensively with about 17 men, spending three hours a day, five days a week for at least a year with each of them. Sometimes they found that working with them in small groups was feasible after the men had committed themselves to the program. They also spent lesser amounts of time with hundreds of other men.

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French Horses, Like Citizens, Get ID Cards

PARIS, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—France, whose citizens are probably burdened with more personal identification documents than any other people in Western Europe, has decided to extend the system to horses.

An order in the official gazette today ruled that every horse in France must be classified and given an identity document describing its race, age, name, sex, coat and any other particular features.

The card must also carry names of its sire and dam and, inevitably in this bureaucratic country, a national identification number.

The measure had been demanded by breeders and buyers for years. It is aimed at facilitating sales of horses and tightening controls on breeding. Racehorses, cart horses, ponies, donkeys and mules will all need papers.

subject must be in a state amenable to change, and that a criminal faced with prison is the most likely candidate. It is then that he may be the most discouraged with the life he has been leading. "He has three alternatives at this point," Dr. Samenow explained, "suicide, continuing a life of crime 'necessitating a period of incarceration' or entering a program of change."

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MATCHING GRINS—William Lowe of Newark, N.J., had a smile as wide (though less toothy) as that of Jimmy Carter's when the two men met in Plains, Ga.

Carter Defends Congress, Assails Ford on Vetoes

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 24 (NYT).—Jimmy Carter bluntly responded yesterday to President Ford's re-attacks on Congress by saying the President of irresponsible, short-sighted vetoes that said have "contributed to the loss of human suffering."

The President's 53 vetoes, he said, are taking office two years ago.

many bills per year as his predecessor, and to be four times as negative as Mr. Ford's predecessor is a remarkable achievement.

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FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM
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Now you have the opportunity to buy quality diamonds for investment, gifts or personal use at below the price tag of \$35.4 billion. No figure was provided for the expanded program, perhaps because it is still subject to change.
The U.S. fleet now totals 475 ships, the smallest number since before Pearl Harbor in 1941.
Juliana Back in Italy
THE HAGUE, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Queen Juliana of the Netherlands today resumed a holiday in Italy after talks with the government here on a probe into allegations that her husband, Prince Bernhard, took bribes from the Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

The Strike Weapon

The strike—or work boycott—that the blacks have mobilized in South Africa is having an unequal impact in various parts of that tense region. It has been impressive in Johannesburg, which draws so many of its black workers from Soweto, the present heart of Bantu opposition to apartheid, although even there violence had to be threatened, and used, to prevent black labor from commuting into the city. But there appears to have been little imitation of the Soweto move elsewhere in South Africa.

The strike would seem to be the ultimate weapon of black resistance in South Africa. All of the arguments used by the whites there about their rights to the soil and resources, about the creation of black states around the edges of the country, and about the introduction of white technology into South Africa stumble over the stark fact that South Africa depends, fundamentally, on black labor.

Automation has gone far to bring production into the hands of the skilled and to reduce the number of unskilled. But it cannot mine diamonds or gold, nor can it sweep floors or streets without the help of many workers. Without the black labor force, not only would the South African whites have to perform many tasks which they now feel beneath their dignity, but for all practical purposes they would go out of

business. So, essentially, it is not rioting or terrorism that constitutes the greatest peril for white supremacy—it is the strike.

But the blacks have their own problems with the strike. They are not organized, as workers in white democracies are organized, for bargaining backed by the strike; they fear the loss of a livelihood and they are not as sure of their specific goals as, say, the United Auto Workers in the United States. The general strike, which has always been highly regarded by revolutionaries, has frequently failed in industrialized countries for very similar reasons—it is one thing to strike for higher wages and shorter hours; quite different to bring a whole economy to a grinding halt for broad purposes over which the strikers themselves are in dispute.

So it would seem that South Africa's "work boycott" will fall short of any sweeping gains at this moment. The hits and pieces that the blacks have won in terms of housing ownership, the language question in the schools and the growing awareness of the whites that their rule is founded on shakier ground than they thought, may have taken some of the drive out of black participation in this use of the strike. But the threat remains, and its potential has been demonstrated: changes in South Africa's social, economic and political pattern cannot be halted now.

Protectionism Exposed

When the United Auto Workers last year protested that heavy unemployment among its members stemmed from the dumping of small foreign cars in the U.S. market at prices lower than they were sold at home, the Treasury Department launched the biggest investigation ever staged under the Anti-Dumping Act. Before it ended, 28 auto manufacturers in eight countries were studied.

The outcome, at a time when U.S. car sales are running at record levels, is a negotiated agreement by makers of five European cars to raise prices slightly on their 1977 models—only one by more than 10 per cent, another by 5 to 10 per cent and three others by merely 1 to 5 per cent. The Treasury wisely did not send the case to the U.S. International Trade Commission for possible assessment of penalty duties against the five—Volkswagen, Volvo, Saab, Renault and Ford Capri. Instead a little-used section of the law was invoked to terminate an investigation that should never have been opened.

The weakness of the complaint was evident from the start in the refusal of the American Automobile Manufacturers Association to join in it. The compact and subcompact section of the U.S. auto industry was prospering and high unemployment clearly was the result of the recession, the energy crisis and reduced consumer interest

then in the large cars Detroit was turning out.

Since then, currency fluctuations and other adjustments have lifted the prices of foreign cars and reduced their sales on the U.S. market. Volkswagen sales dropped by 40 per cent during the first six months of this year—prior to the price increase the Treasury has now negotiated.

Europe's Common Market, which feared another transatlantic trade war, naturally is relieved to have the anti-dumping case against its auto makers liquidated after more than a year of uncertainty, which threw a pall over export planning. But it is not clear that anything has been learned by the increasingly protectionist U.S. trade union movement.

Over the past three decades, world trade liberalization has seen the exports of the industrial countries, including the United States, expand at double the rate of the gross national product. Trade has been one of the biggest sources of employment growth, particularly during the current recession. It is in the interest of labor, as well as the country's overall prosperity, to press ahead with further liberalization of trade rules in the GATT negotiations now under way in Geneva. But those negotiations will come to little if protectionist forces in the United States are given their head.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

U.S. Complacency on Oil

Pledges of U.S. energy independence by 1980 or 1985 resounded from the Nixon White House less than three years ago as the country reeled under the impact of the Arab oil embargo, and long lines at gas stations briefly became a daily trial for millions of Americans. With the embargo and empty gas pumps only fading memories, there seems little public awareness that the United States is more dependent than ever on Middle East crude oil—and therefore more vulnerable to Middle East oil embargo threats. The situation is likely to get worse as the current business recovery continues.

The heavy dependence of the United States on imported oil emerges from these statistics: In the first half of 1976 the United States consumed a daily average of about 16.9 million barrels of oil—6.6 million barrels, or almost 40 per cent of it, imported crude and refined oil. In June alone, a 34 per cent increase in oil imports was the key factor in the creation of a balance-of-trade deficit, following the previous month's surplus.

The role of Middle East oil imports emerges most clearly from the latest statistics on crude oil imports. In the first half of 1976, Saudi Arabia passed Venezuela as the chief source of this country's crude

oil. In the same time span, imports of Arab crude oil increased a million barrels a day over the same period in 1975, and reached 44 per cent of U.S. crude oil imports as against only 29 per cent a year earlier.

These statistics add up to the disconcerting message that a sudden closing of the Arab oil faucets could produce major economic damage in this country within a brief period as production declined and unemployment rose in response to the energy shortfall.

The inescapable conclusion from such figures is that the United States today is exceedingly vulnerable to oil embargo threats. The situation clearly does not justify the current mood of public and official complacency. Neither the Republican Ford administration nor the Democratic-controlled Congress has been willing to confront the facts with measures to stimulate conservation and to encourage the search for energy substitutes for oil.

The absence of an effective policy pushes ever farther into the future any lessening of U.S. dependence on unreliable and politically volatile sources of energy. It gives to Arab oil-producing countries a power over the U.S. economy that constitutes a political as well as economic threat.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

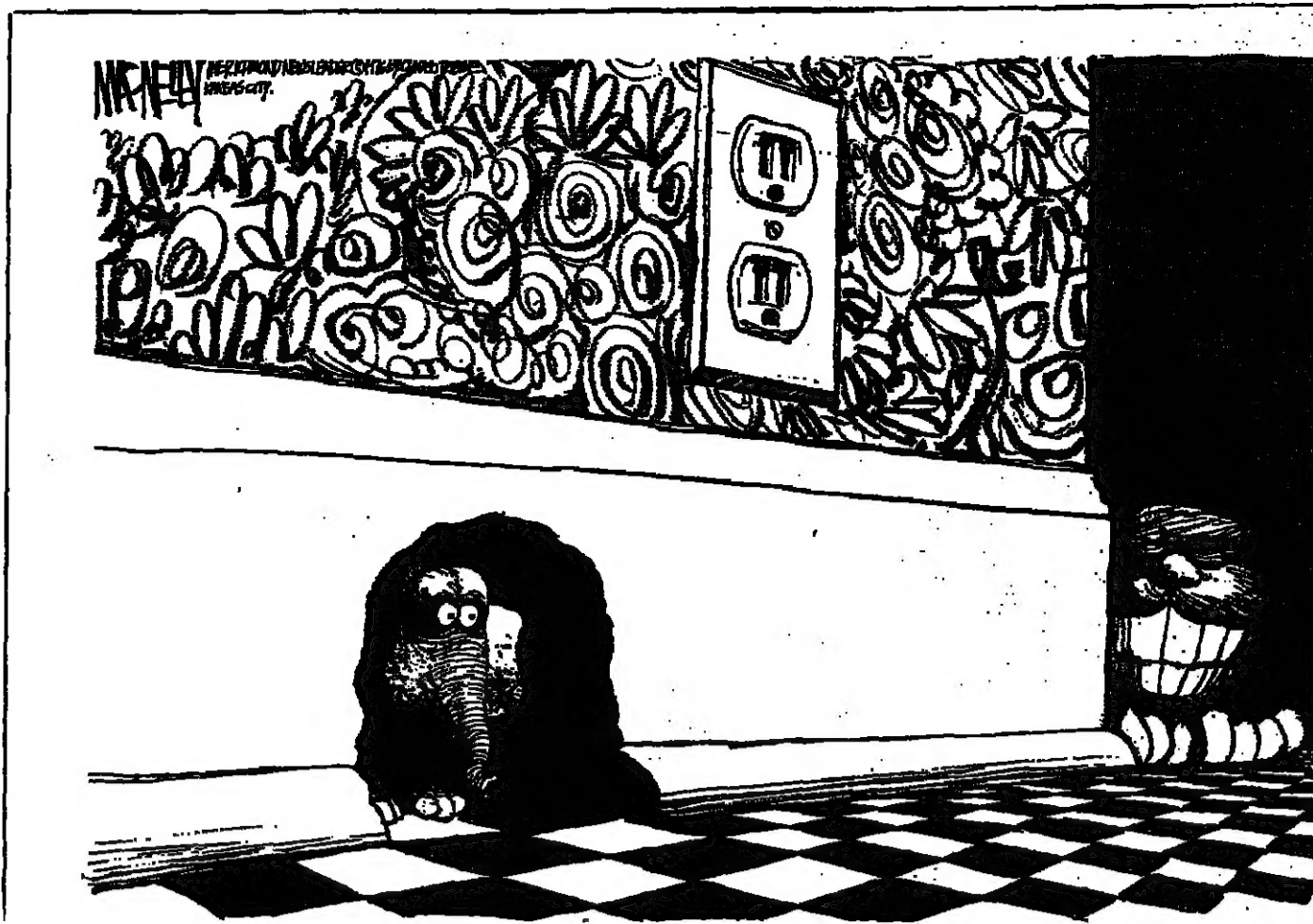
August 25, 1901

BERLIN.—The principle has been established in Germany that a civilian may not contradict an officer of the Prussian Army. The question arose when a Mr. Lissner was sued for libel by a lieutenant of the army over a remark he made to the effect that officers seldom know how to behave themselves. Mr. Lissner completely denied the charge but was convicted by the judge on the grounds that a Prussian officer cannot lie. Many are enraged by the decision, claiming it gives officers carte blanche to sue their enemies, even when no offense has been committed.

Fifty Years Ago

August 25, 1886

NEW YORK.—Admirers of Rudolph Valentino, the film star who died yesterday, mobbed the Broadway funeral parlor where his body was lying in state and might be viewed by the public. Nine persons were injured in the crush, which the police found impossible to control. Several women fainted at the sight of his corpse and nearly all wept hysterically while so many floral tributes were laid by his coffin that it was only possible to enter the room with difficulty. Many rumors abound as to the cause of his death, including poisoning by a jealous woman.



The Best of Ford, the Worst of Connally

By David S. Broder

MADISON, Wis.—In the passage of time and space from the noise and excitement of Kemper Arena in Kansas City to the quiet and cool of this university town, two scenes from the extraordinary final hour of the Republican Convention have grown more vivid in this reporter's mind.

One was the gesture with which President Ford beckoned his defeated rival, Ronald Reagan, to leave the stands and join him on the podium, from which Mr. Ford had just delivered his acceptance speech.

The physical emotion was so right—and so natural—the craning my neck to see the President over the heads of others in the press stand, I was momentarily transfixed.

Shared Memory

It was not a gesture of command, summoning Reagan from his seat. Neither was it an imploring gesture, begging him for assistance. It was a terribly familiar gesture, but not until a day later did I realize why. It was a gesture from a Midwestern boyhood—a memory this reporter shares with Jerry Ford and Ronald Reagan and Bob Dole.

If you grew up in Grand Rapids or Tampico, Ill., or Russell, Kan., or my hometown of Chicago Heights, you could remember other August evenings when, supper eaten, dishes done, you would be sitting on the front porch, or tossing a ball to your dog on the front lawn. A friend would come strolling down the sidewalk—headed for the movie, or the drug store, or the baseball diamond—and with a croak of his arm invite you to come along. You didn't know what was up, but you knew he was headed toward the action.

That was the way the President beckoned Reagan. And the governor, who in his moment of defeat the night before had finally let his passion for the presidency show through his actor's veneer, could no more resist answering the gesture than he could flub his big scene when he reached the microphone.

It was great theater—and great politics—because it symbolized what is best about Jerry Ford. His instincts in personal relations are so natural, so genuine, his gestures so unforced, that it is impossible to believe him phony. And that belief is what, if anything, will elect him.

Different Message

But the other riveting memory of the last night carries quite a different message. One prominent Republican did not see the scene just described. John Connally was gone before any of this happened.

He had been sitting in the VIP section a few rows behind the Ford family. His wife, Nellie, was on one side, and Mary Scranton, wife of Ambassador William Scranton, was on the other.

I don't know what kind of company he provided for Mary Scranton, but I imagine it may have been a difficult evening. Every time I glanced over in that direction, Connally looked like a thundercloud. Maybe it was the thought of Dole—his neighbor of the 17th floor of the Meublebach Hotel—getting the phone call from the President that Connally had wanted, or maybe it was something else. But the sowl was on Connally's face every time I looked.

Even when he was applauding with big, exaggerated gestures—his hands raised almost to the height of his eyes—the expression never changed. And that, too, stirred a memory. It was the last previous convention Connally had attended, the Democratic Convention in Chicago in 1968.

During all the turmoil in the streets and the hall, Connally had played the role of the eternal-keeper-keeping-recesses-pressure on Hubert H. Humphrey not to deviate an inch from support of Lyndon Johnson's policies in Vietnam.

At various points, when Humphrey appeared to be wavering

and about to yield to advisers urging him to accept the "peace plank," Connally threatened to withhold the Texas votes or even to place Johnson's name in nomination against Humphrey. Finally, Humphrey caved in. He won the nomination, tied irrevocably to the Johnson record and doomed to defeat.

At that convention, too, there had been talk that Connally hoped for the vice-presidential

nomination. Maybe yes, maybe no. But I remember him that night in Chicago, scowling just as fiercely through Humphrey's acceptance speech as he did through Mr. Ford's the other night. In 1968, he had been sitting in the front row with the Texas delegation. But the look was the same.

I cannot recall what Connally did when Humphrey finished speaking, but I won't soon forget

what happened when Mr. Ford was done. The instant the speech ended, even as the cheering began, Connally grabbed his wife by the elbow and headed for the exit. One second he was there, the next he was gone.

That hasty exit said as much about Connally's attitude toward the convention, the ticket and the President's chances as anyone needed to know. And it was not good news for Mr. Ford.

Improving U.S. Policy Methods

By C. L. Sulzberger

PLAINS, Ga.—Jimmy Carter doesn't pretend the foreign policy planks of either political party represent mandates laying down an international program to be followed by the next elected president. He contends: "No administration can completely adopt the platform drawn up by his party. After all, I didn't control the Democratic Platform Committee. I cannot blindly accept all of it."

"Many things depend on how the world develops. Take the plank that would pledge us to move our Israeli Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Well, I'll certainly consider that if I'm elected. But I can't commit myself ahead of time. I'll have to look into the idea—and its possible consequences—against the prevailing situation. And the same thing applies on other planks."

But there are matters either unmentioned or only touched upon in the Democratic platform on which Carter has already taken a personal position he intends to carry out—if the voters give him the chance. Among these is a determination to remove our diplomatic representation abroad from the U.S. political spoils system.

"If I am elected you can depend

on that," he told me. "When I took a European trip some time ago, only a small percentage of our ambassadors were trained, competent people. I am and have been disgusted by this. I know of cases where we are represented by ambassadors who don't speak the language or know the country to which they are assigned but only got the assignment through political influence at home."

"That will terminate. You know Dean Rusk recently told me that one year 16,000 young people applied for foreign service examinations and only 110 were accepted. Think how tough that is. Anyone who survives such competition must have considerable quality and shouldn't be required to serve under an incompetent."

In contemplating lacunas in U.S. foreign policy methods and goals, Carter assessed other shortcomings. He thought the United States had waited much too long and not gone far enough in appreciating the relationship between black African national aspirations and this country's actual racial composition. He added:

"In a heterogeneous nation like ours with a population of mixed origins we should have a great advantage in dealing with many

lands. There is growing commitment among U.S. black leaders to strengthen bilateral relations with black African countries. Intellectuals have been traveling increasingly in Africa to study that continent's problems."

"It is obvious we must improve relations with virtually all developing nations. We must heal relationships that now exist and, bilaterally, seek out our common goals. If we should ever have to face a future war—which everyone hopes will never be the case—our links and our trade with Third World countries would be vital. Yet right now we can't get more than 20 per cent of them to support us in international forums."

"We should be doing much better. We ourselves have been through the process of harmonizing opportunities among the races in our country—professional, educational, political, business. This experience should give us the opportunity to use our knowledge and aid much more effectively."

Obviously Carter doesn't pretend to have specific answers to all questions facing the United States as its third century commences. He is admittedly uncertain about the phenomenon of so-called "Euro-Communism"—the Western Marxist parties approaching political power, as in Italy. He fears the latter may have "divided loyalties" between their own nations and the Soviet Union. He would like to help, if possible, to strengthen non-Marxist democratic movements in such lands but eschews U.S. "attempts to dominate" them or to "subvert nondemocratic groups" and wouldn't withdraw support from Western governments including Communists, thereby driving them toward Moscow.

Taiwan Problem
Acknowledging that he is not yet in any position to have an opinion on whether Washington should de-recognition Taiwan in order to have full relations with Peking, he insists we must "honor our commitments" to the former.

"But I don't know what private undertakings have been given." On another delicate point, I asked Carter if he didn't think it would be wise to exchange ambassadors with the Vatican, acknowledging it as a temporal state as well as religious center. After all, I remarked, Egypt, Turkey, Algeria and Japan had opted to do this—and their own Catholic populations are minimal compared to ours.

"I have no objection to that," he replied. "Personally I have no objection to such a move."

Letters

Seveso and Abortion

The accident at the Swiss-owned chemical plant near Seveso, Italy, once more raises the moral questions of abortion in order to save the health of the mother. And once again the Catholic Church has repeated its stand to defend the "right to life" of those unborn. There are difficulties in this particular situation that make an already complex moral and social problem more complicated. The accident at Seveso was not a natural occurrence and, therefore, cannot be expected to have natural consequences. The world has already seen the tragedy of radiation-caused malformations and the results of toxic chemicals altering life. Ours is a technical age where such accidents are an unfortunate occurrence though ultimately overlooked or pushed aside, and business resumes as usual. There have been similar incidents in the past and likely to be more in the future.

But the effects of such technological accidents do not simply end there. For now those unnaturally deformed can be kept, almost as unnaturally, alive. Certainly no one would advocate a return to the Spartan practice of leaving the weak and undesirable children on a mountainside to be eaten by animals. But such is the state of our society: hovering between barbaric incompetence and self-destruction, yet capable of creating a Brave New World where human fallibilities are neatly swept away, (i.e. abortion).

For many, the thought of a Brave New World, like Hitler's dream for a Master Race, is a nightmare of mechanization. Yet such tragedies as Seveso repeat themselves and the world is faced with the problem of coping with a technology that defers human beings and then keeps them alive beyond what could be considered their natural life span.

The attempt of the Archbishop of Milan, Giovanni Cardinal Colombo, to find volunteers who will adopt the unwanted children, is a noble effort in an area too often

neglected by the church. The church's stand against abortion in defense of the principle of "right to life" is a commendable one. Such a conviction, however, implies an equal concern for the quality of life as well, for the physical and mental well-being of the parents and children. There is a serious problem in Seveso, one which would seem to require more responsible, effective action than "distributing anti-abortion leaflets in local churches." For life, as the Vatican well knows, does not end at birth.

JOHN E. BOWEN.
Badgastein, Austria.

People Queries

Samuel Justice's People column (JHT, Aug. 19) contained two items of great personal interest to me.

Could Mr. Justice find out from Mayor Beame whether, when he briefed two French administrators on "how New York delivers services to its residents," he told them how he closed City University at exam time and how he suppressed teachers' salaries?

Will you tell Mr. Demos that I wish him luck for providing \$50,000 for Eldridge Cleaver's bail? I made a more modest contribution, the first time round, before Cleaver jumped bail and went to Algeria where he relieved himself of vicious anti-Semitic declarations. It was, you might say, an exhilarating experience to see him thus "assume a useful place in society." It is true, however, that I had not prayed for him.

JOHN REWALD.
Mantoloking, France.

Hurrah for '76

Hurrah for 1976. At last the American people have a real presidential choice. Not an "anti-choice." Not a nothing choice. Not a lesser-of-two-evils choice. But a real choice between two good leaders, either of them could become a great American president. Hurrah for 1976!

FICKETT LUMPKIN.
London.

Rhodesia: Is U.S. Plan A Last Hope?

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON.—The State Department is considering the U.S. support for a desperate last hope plan, backed by a "to influential Rhodesian blacks and whites, to attempt quick black majority rule in Rhodesia without mass killings in an all-out guerrilla war and without loss of white economic resources and skills."

The heart of the plan is a term of rich economic resources, persuade the country's "black" whites to stay in Rhodesia as black-majority rule.

The hour is late and the plan is long. Any compromise is pressed by increasingly powerful black guerrilla leaders who want to guarantee anything, for the whites and by militant anti-dominating Prime Minister Ian Smith's government who resists by promising never to give a inch.

Nevertheless, the plan is based by one key faction in the African National Congress, who represents most of the country's 6 million blacks, and by a small influential group of whites who hope ultimately to convince Smith. Unlike though, the plan's chances are high. U.S. officials take it seriously enough to consider backing it with money and prestige as the only alternative to bloody tragedy.

Behind the plan is the conviction that black rule is inevitable and will come in one of two ways: from Communist-supported guerrilla war destroying a white-controlled economic structure; or from black-white cooperation preserving the benefits of an extraordinarily rich economy—for the new black government and for whites who are persuaded to remain by economic rewards. The former avenue is overwhelming probability.

If this trend continues, black Africa committed to a military solution in Rhodesia, an entire Western position in southern Africa will be threatened. The defeat of the United States and Western Europe when power was seized by Soviet-backed nationalists in Angola last year did not approach the political potency of a Communist-backed victory in Rhodesia.

Consortium

To avoid that calamity, plan now under scrutiny here is a Western consortium, headed by the United States, to guarantee Rhodesian whites on two main points: first, no expropriation without fair compensation, second, the right of whites to retain proportionally more assets in the country the longer it stayed.

One new political factor gives the plan an almost desperate urgency: is the rising power of black nationalist guerrilla leaders, trained, equipped and supplied, Peking or Moscow-bloc Communists. The military men are merging the political leadership of the two main nationalist movements: ZANU (the Zimbabwe African National Union) and ZAPU (Zimbabwe African People's Union).

The guerrilla leaders want total power and military rule. The black politicians claim much different objective: the right of blacks to vote and hence to take majority power, with whites remaining as a vital force in the economy.

As black nationalist pressure shifts more and more toward military solutions, political progress obviously gets much more difficult. Nevertheless, the alternative to political progress in Rhodesia is a long, mutually destructive war.

Unlike Africa's ex-colonies under black rule, no outside power can call the political tune for Rhodesia as Portugal called for Angola, unilaterally ending its rule and granting independence.

To the contrary, Rhodesian military probably can withstand guerrilla attacks for at least a year. No expert doubts the barrier, a political compromise, Rhodesia will fight until the last bullet has been fired or the last white killed, to preserve a social and economy built by a handful of white settlers.

It may be too much to hope that any sensible plan still has time to win political backing given the racial passions in southern Africa today. But without it, the outcome is racial war, which could send its sparks beyond Rhodesia. That is why cool-headed officials in Washington are willing to study any thing with even a slim chance of averting the catastrophe.



VANTAGES—Reportedly this double-bassoon made Munich craftsman Karl Fackel in a quadrangular design is easier to play, has wider range of overtones and is cheaper to construct than a conventional instrument with multiple curves and round sections.

the Dalai Lama's Refuge, Sorry Behind Quiet Facade

By Henry Kamm

DHARMSALA, India (NYT)—Only a five-mile drive over a twisting succession of hairpin curves from Dharamsala to upper Dharamsala, but on arrival a visitor has the feeling of having left India behind. The upper town is the seat of another, a mythical, country is the Tibet that never is, the temporal and eternal realm of the Dalai Lama, 14th reincarnation of Buddhist deity, and the seat of the Tibetan government in exile. But of the 6 million Tibetans today, only about 80,000 live here. The Dalai Lama's residence, a bungalow above upper Dharamsala, is the thinking of the Dalai Lama, the thinking of the Dalai Lama, the thinking of the Dalai Lama. This view is denied by the Tibetan government in exile, which, conquered the Tibetan territory in 1950 and placed the territory's integration into China after putting an uprising nine years later. Dalai Lama fled here.

formed a government in which is recognized by no not even his Indian hosts, is generously in affording 60,000 refugees guests hospital and help is thankfully applied here. About 15,000 refugees in Nepal and are scattered in

of James Olds es; Authority on nction of Brain

SADENA, Calif., Aug. 24—James Olds, 54, Bing professor of biology at the California Institute of Technology, here Saturday of unknown as while swimming during a don at Laguna Beach.

ternationally known in his for his explanation of how brain functions, Prof. Olds ved widespread recognition in his career for his discovery of "pleasure centers" in brains of rats—a significant toward explaining the physical events underlying emotion.

member of the National Academy of Sciences, Prof. Olds was recipient of the 1976 \$25,000 by Prize for outstanding work in his field.

Paul Jankowski
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 24—The UN yesterday announced the death of Paul Jankowski, 54, of Poland, for 29 years member of the UN secretariat. Since 1971 he had been deputy director of the radio and visual division of the UN Office of Public Information. He spoke English, French and Russian as well as Polish and had an editor in the language department of Polish radio before joining the UN staff in 1965.

Jenoe Kenessey
UDAPEST, Aug. 24 (AP)—Hungarian composer Jenoe Kenessey, 71, died after a prolonged illness, the Hungarian news agency MTI reported yesterday. He was conductor of Budapest's Opera between 1929 and his retirement in 1965.

Refugees Can Return Guadeloupe Town

POINT-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe, Aug. 24 (AP)—About 1,200 refugees of the village of Vieux who were evacuated last week to avoid danger from an eruption of the Soufriere volcano have been told they can return today, the local prefect announced. He said the decision was made because the situation at the volcano is stationary, with indication of an imminent eruption. Earth tremors are continuing, however, with 188 recorded yesterday.

SALZBURG Making It Up To Mozart

By David Stevens

SALZBURG (NYT)—The Salzburg Festival handsomely atoned for a lot of neglect this year with a new production of "La Clemenza di Tito"—Mozart's late opera seria, ignored by the festival since 1949—staged and designed by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle and superbly conducted by James Levine, the New York Metropolitan's young musical director.

Indeed, this work, overflowing with musical riches adorning a static and tangled libretto in a genre already moribund when Mozart tackled it, has been enjoying a lively renaissance in recent years. Ponnelle staged it brilliantly five years ago in the tiny roccoco Cuvillies Theater in Munich, where it was revived in this year's festival. The Vienna Festival featured a successful staging in May—coincidentally, with New York's other opera director, the City Opera's Julius Rudel, conducting. Ponnelle also mounted it for his Mozart cycle in Cologne, Covent Garden has had a hit with it in recent seasons, and the Aix Festival took a less successful shot at it a couple of summers ago.

Ponnelle was not just repeating himself here, the guarantee of that being that this production was given in the broad stone setting of the Felsenreitschule, and here Ponnelle the designer triumphed with a baroque vision of Roman antiquity. The centerpiece was a huge Arch of Titus, already decaying and vine-covered, surmounted by a huge imperial coat of arms. A set of doors in the archway opened at times for comings and goings, and to reveal a palace interior and other backgrounds in perspective scenery.

Arcades
The stage's triple layer of arcades was extended, in a perfect bit of plastic surgery, so that they balanced each side of the arch. The openings provided stations for the dramatically lit but immobile chorus, peepholes through which the burning of the Capitol was suggested, or, closed, made an austere stone backdrop for the front of the stage, which was broken up into two levels.

But the width of the stage posed problems that stage-director Ponnelle did not entirely overcome. Since he deliberately renounced choral movement, a heavy burden was thrown on the movements of the six characters. The director spiced the abstract formality of opera seria to a vocabulary of ultra-romantic and expressionist gesturing. The result was sometimes a mismatch, varying from pertinent and psychologically revealing ensemble scenes to a lot of pointless rushing back and forth in the arena.

Personal Triumph
He was rescued by the musicians, just as Mozart rescued the confusions of the libretto with music of expressive depth. Levine, conducting opera for the first time at Salzburg, won unanimous praise, and rightly so. His tempos were beautifully judged and weighed against each other, the whole performance was informed by an expressive equilibrium between drive and tenderness, the recitatives—both accompanied and secco (harpsichord and cello)—were crisp and springy, and the Vienna Philharmonic and State Opera chorus performed with alert precision and involvement.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The France Musique network of Radio France will mark the return from summer vacations with a special 24-hour broadcast schedule during the weekend nights of Aug. 27, 28 and 29. The uninterrupted program will include classical and romantic orchestral and chamber works, operatic excerpts and two sequences of jazz classics.

Herbert von Karajan will conduct and the 12 cellists of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra will be the principal performers in the world premiere of Gerhard Wimberger's "Plays" for 12 solo cellos, winds and percussion, Aug. 27 in the Large Festspielhaus in Salzburg. The concert, in the program of the Salzburg Festival, will be completed by works of Mozart, Debussy and Ravel. The Berlin Philharmonic and Karajan will end the festival's concert program Aug. 29 with Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, with Anna Tomova-Sintov, Agnes Baltsa, Peter Schreier and José van Dam as the vocal quartet.

While the Paris Opéra is performing in New York and Washington during September, the Paris season will open Sept. 15 at the Salle Favart (ex-Opéra Comique) with a ballet program comprised of Bournonville's "Konservatorium" and "Napoli" divertissement, both staged by Hans Brenna, the pas de six from Saint-Léon's "Vivandière," and pas de deux from Marie Taglioni's "Papillon," both staged by Pierre Lacotte. Ashley Lawrence will conduct the program, scheduled for almost nightly performances, Sundays excepted, through Sept. 29.



A scene from the Salzburg Festival production of "La Clemenza di Tito."

sonal triumph, singing radiantly and expressively in her seamless, bright-toned mezzo, and fervently portraying the emotionally vacillating, sexually ambiguous character—despite spending a fair part of the evening on bended knee vainly trying to kiss the hand of the venomous Vitellia or of his imperial friend.

The Vitellia was Carol Neblett, whose tall, striking good looks and extravagant stage presence were exploited by Ponnelle in a characterization that incorporated elements of Lady Macbeth and Elektra—to the point that her

final repentance for trying to incite the murder of Titus could no longer be convincing. This had its effect on her singing in a ferociously difficult part, which was wild and strident as often as it was impressive.

Werner Hollweg sang well and acted with subtlety, no small feat in a character who changes his mind about whom he is going to marry three times in the first act, and he actually was convincing in making Titus a man whose unremitting clemency is a product of will and not weakness. Catherine Malfitano and Anne

Howells were vocally attractive and dramatically apposite as the second couple of Servilia and Annius, while Kurt Rydl was an authoritative Publius.

Despite some of its wayward aspects, this production should be around for a while at Salzburg and go a long way to fixing "Tito" in the international repertory, where it belongs. It was interesting, too, to have it in the festival program at the same time as Mozart's other mature encounter with opera seria, "Idomeneo," in the 1973 production conducted by Karl Böhm.

Major Theological Collection

U.S. Library Moves South

By Kenneth A. Briggs

NEW YORK (NYT)—Packed in 10,000 cartons, one of the most prized collections of theological literature in the United States is being shipped by truck this month from New England to the Deep South.

The 900-mile transfer of 240,000 books, pamphlets and periodicals over the next two weeks is a result of a \$1.75-million transaction between the Interdenominational Hartford Seminary Foundation, in Hartford, Conn., and Emory University, a United Methodist institution in Atlanta. Librarians rate the collection among the top five theological libraries in the United States, alongside those of Yale, Harvard, Princeton and the Union Theological Seminary.

Luther's Work
Included in the library is what experts regard as the finest assortment in North America of rare early works of the Reformation leader Martin Luther.

Hartford's reluctant decision to sell stemmed from a proposal, adopted in 1972, to shift the focus of the seminary from training church workers to continuing education for the clergy.

The acquisition by Emory gives its seminary, the Candler School of Theology, an immediate increase in prestige and affords the South its first major center for historical theological research.

Community Support
Candler's dean, Dr. James Laney, said support from the Atlanta community had made the purchase possible. Of the \$3 million required for the project, he

explained, \$2.25 million has already been provided by foundations, many in the Atlanta area, and the remainder is expected to be paid without resort to university funds.

Founded in 1914, Candler has 500 students. Enrollment has risen 30 per cent in five years. Women compose 20 per cent of the total, and 80 per cent are United Methodists.

The move is seen by many as a sign of the growing economic and theological strength of the Southeast and represents another aspect of the increasing impact of the Sunbelt on the nation's life.

DIAMONDS

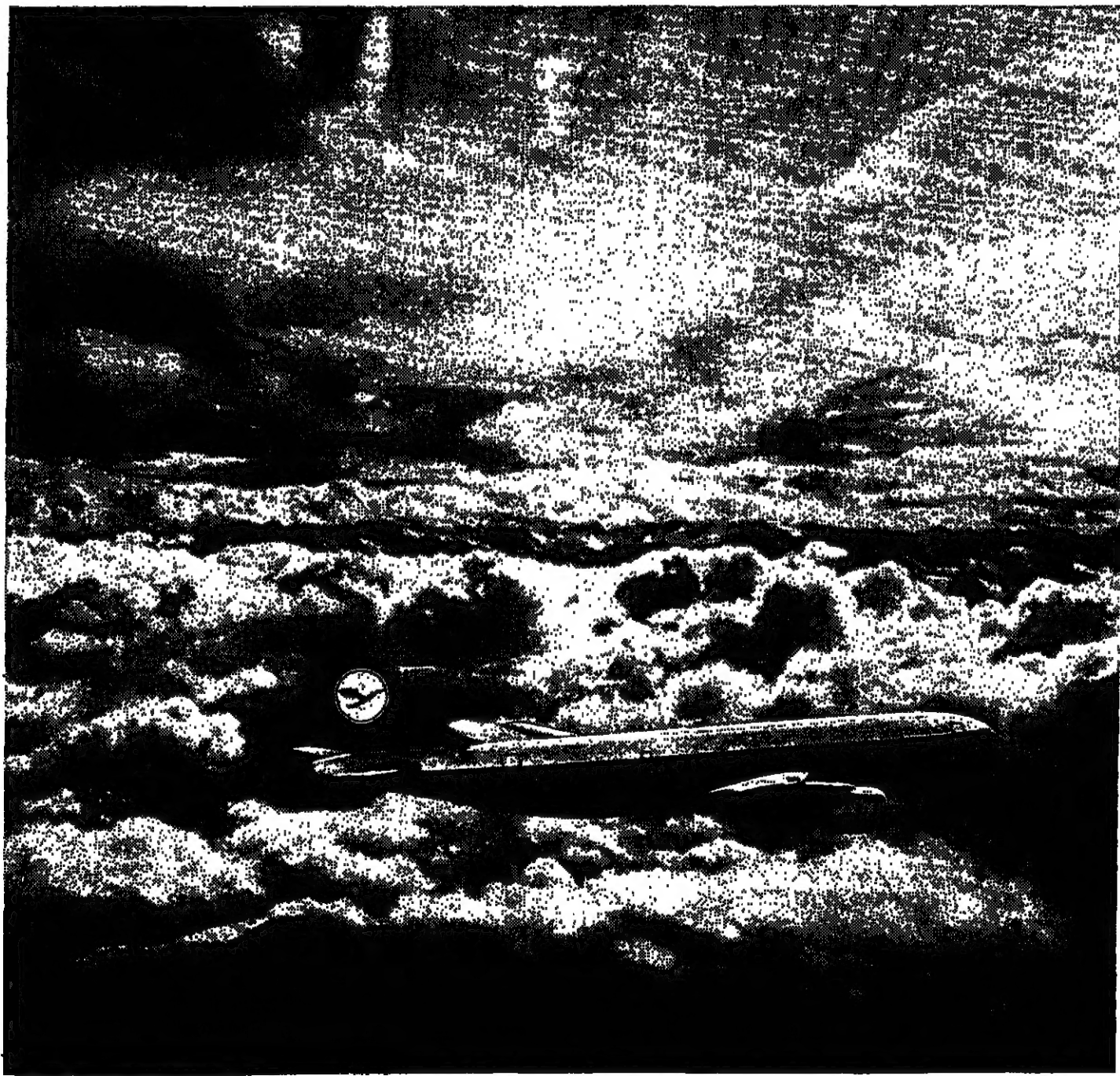
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Japanese Firms Plan to Boost Capital Outlay

Percent Rise
Expected by Bank

PARIS, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Japanese companies will raise capital on plant and equipment by 10 to 15 percent in 1976, according to a survey by the Japanese Bankers Association.

The survey, based on a July 1976 survey of 1,012 Japanese companies, shows a decline of 14 percent in 1975, but a 14 percent increase in 1976, respectively, the bank said.

Investments by Japanese companies in 1976 will grow by 10 to 15 percent, according to the survey, which also shows a decline of 14 percent in 1975, but a 14 percent increase in 1976, respectively, the bank said.

Shipbuilding Output
The other hand, outlays by shipbuilding industry will fall by 10 to 15 percent in 1976, according to the survey, which also shows a decline of 14 percent in 1975, but a 14 percent increase in 1976, respectively, the bank said.

Vehicle Output
Another report today, the Japanese Manufacturers' Association said, vehicle production in July 1976 was 1.7 million units, up from 1.6 million in June.

Production was up 16.4 percent from July, 1975, the association said. The July production was 1.7 million units, up from 1.6 million in June.

Stock Purchases
Meanwhile, the Finance Ministry said net purchases of Japanese stocks by foreign investors in July 1976 were 1.1 million shares, up from 1.0 million in June.

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Giovanni Malvezzi



Donald McCree

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Giovanni Malvezzi, a former managing director of Orion Bank, has been appointed as partner-in-charge of the Lombard, Rhodes & Co. investment banking operations to be headquartered in London.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. has appointed Donald McCree as head of its London branch. He will succeed Harry Taylor who will take up another position within the Manufacturers Hanover Group. Mr. McCree was most

recently senior vice-president of the international division.

R. A. Hansen has been named deputy managing director of Rockwell-HWT SA, based near Paris. He was previously director of materials at Rockwell-HWT SA.

Canada Plans to Ease Law On Foreign Bank Operations

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, Aug. 24 (NYT).—Foreign banks will be permitted to offer full banking services in Canada for the first time under proposed changes in the Bank Act and related legislation, outlined by the government in a white paper yesterday.

Under the new regulations, the foreign banks would have to establish separate Canadian subsidiaries, subject to domestic law, for operations here. They would be prohibited, as they are now, from opening direct branches or agencies, and expansion of the Canadian outlets would be strictly controlled.

Many such subsidiaries exist now but are barred from retail banking activity, or from using the terms "bank" or "banking" in describing their business.

The proposals, drawn up by the Finance Ministry for legislative action next year, also loosen some controls on Canadian banks and tighten others. The intended effect of the new law, according to the White Paper, is "to encourage more competition in the Canadian financial system" by foreign as well as domestic institutions, while maintaining strong Canadian control.

Proposed rules would change the reserve requirements, remove limits on mortgage loans, limit data processing services offered by banks, restrict security opera-

tions by banks and forbid banks to exercise trustee powers.

The whole reform package is part of the process of revising the Bank Act, required by law every 10 years. Parliament must complete the next revision by June 30, 1977. Meanwhile, financial institutions and members of the public have till next Oct. 15 to submit comments on the current proposals.

Many of the changes planned by the Finance Ministry follow recommendations by the Canadian Bankers' Association, whose members have often demanded an end to what they conceive to be special privileges enjoyed here by agents of foreign banks even though the latter have been barred from standard banking services.

"Canadian law does not permit foreign banks to operate as banks in Canada, but they have established many affiliated corporations as active lenders and as borrowers in the money market," a summary of the white paper says.

According to the white paper, about 80 foreign banks, of which approximately half are American, share ownership in some 120 Canadian corporations that engage in financial activities in competition with domestic institutions. A survey by the Bank of Canada showed that 48 corporations affiliated with one or more of 25 leading foreign banks have assets of \$3 billion, mainly in commercial loans. This compares with total loans of \$43 billion by the chartered banks.

Growth Limit
"Government policy will be to limit their growth and size individually and their combined operations to 15 per cent of commercial lending in Canada, these limits being subject to review," the summary said.

The foreign subsidiaries will be limited for the present to capitalization of \$5 million, of which \$2.5 million may be paid up, and total assets may not exceed 30 times the authorized capital.

Other restrictions include a maximum of five branches, while at least half of the board of directors of the Canadian subsidiary must be Canadian citizens. However, limits on the size of the Canadian operation will be removed if the company Canadianizes by selling more than 10 per cent of its shares to Canadians.

The privileges extended to a foreign bank under the revisions will be conditioned upon reciprocal treatment for Canadian banks in the other country.

The revised law would deprive banks of their present powers of underwriting corporate securities and of acting as agents in securities transactions, among other new restrictions.

The new rules also bring credit unions and other quasi banking institutions known in Canadian financial circles as "near banks" into the same legal category as regular banks.

Swiss Banks Deny Gold Boycott Plan

As Price of Metal
Declines Further

ZURICH, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Swiss bankers today denied rumors that they plan to boycott the next gold auction by the International Monetary Fund.

The IMF today completed arrangements for its third auction of 700,000 ounces of gold at market-related prices on Sept. 15 and said that the names of the successful bidders will be announced the next day, AP-Dow Jones reported.

The IMF said that it will use the bid price method for the gold sale. This means that the bullion will be sold at various prices above a minimum floor price that will not be announced in advance.

The rumors, circulating for the past few days, have helped push down the price of gold to the lowest level in three years.

These reports about a boycott on the part of the three major Swiss banks are complete nonsense, and that is an official statement, a leading executive of the Union Bank of Switzerland said.

"How can anyone say today what we will be doing in three weeks time at the next IMF auction," he asked. "How can anyone claim that the big banks have agreed on a boycott?"

"We would never even enter into any such arrangement. We would not even think of boycotting the auction or taking part so far ahead," he said.

The Union Bank executive as well as officials of the other two major Swiss banks—Swiss Bank Corp. and Credit Suisse—had similar comments. All of them expressed anger over the rumors, saying they could only have been started by speculators wanting to push down the price of gold.

While the price of the metal continued to decline today, the price was set at \$105.10 at this morning's fixing in London and at \$104.80 an ounce this afternoon, down from \$106.60 yesterday. The price in Zurich closed at \$104.875, down from \$105.525.

Analysts agree that the major factor depressing the price is the series of IMF gold auctions. The IMF has scheduled sales of 700,000 ounces of the metal every six weeks since June.

Although the market price remained steady after the first auction, the metal fell sharply after the second, losing \$15.50 in four days. Since the start of last week, the London gold price has declined by \$8.

Lockheed Sued For \$29.3 Million On Fraud Charge

BURBANK, Calif., Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Lockheed Aircraft Corp. disclosed today that a \$29.3 million damage suit has been filed against it for, among other things, alleged fraud and misrepresentation.

The company said its legal counsel "have not had the opportunity to evaluate the case but believe that the damages claimed are grossly excessive in light of the allegations of the complaint."

Lockheed said the suit was filed on July 28 in Los Angeles County Superior Court seeking injunctive relief and damages of \$9.8 million on each of three counts, as well as other general and compensatory damages and punitive damages of \$101 million.

A company spokesman identified the plaintiffs as one individual, Lyle Sudrow, and two companies, Rums Inc. and Biotech Corp.

Lockheed said allegations in the suit included breach of a non-disclosure agreement and of other agreements relating to a proprietary process, and fraud and misrepresentation.

U.S. Housing Starts Up
NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Construction starts of new housing units in the United States in the second quarter rose 23 percent to 389,189 units compared with 316,401 units in the year-ago quarter, according to the F. W. Dodge division of McGraw-Hill. The second-quarter figure, with seasonal adjustments, shows an annual rate of 1.3 million dwelling units, unchanged from the first quarter's rate, the company said.

Fed Policy May Hit Stock Market

Tighter Rates
Seen Possible

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP-DJ).—For one reason or another, investor attention to Federal Reserve Board monetary policy has lost some of its intensity in the past two months.

Politics, the slowing rate of economic growth and, most recently, nervousness over events in Korea have helped divert attention from weekly money-supply growth patterns, but a fairly steady policy by the Fed also has helped. Since allowing the rate paid on federal funds to rise temporarily into the 5 1/2 to 5 5/8 per-cent area in June, the Fed has kept the rate in a more reassuring 5 1/4 to 5 3/8 per-cent range.

Federal funds are excess reserves that banks lend each other, usually overnight. Generally, the Fed directly influences this funds rate by its own market activity and the direction of that rate is interpreted as a signal of easing or tightening in monetary policy.

With all its other worries, the stock market may soon have to begin focusing again on Fed policy. Despite the feeling of some economists that the Fed's money supply targets—hence, the funds rate—are under control, some analysts believe the Fed has reached the upper limit of its flexibility in controlling money-supply growth.

"If the Fed is to keep growth of M-2 within its prescribed target, it will more than likely have to tighten up soon, if it hasn't already begun to do so," says analyst Fred Kalkstein. M-2 includes cash, demand deposits and commercial time deposits, excluding large certificates of deposits.

The general view has been that little change in Fed policy seems likely over the next month or so. Most analysts focus on money supply trends over the most recent time spans in seeking clues to Fed policy and have taken comfort from latest reports. Most recently, in the Aug. 11 statement period, M-2 grew at an 8.8 per-cent rate over the preceding 13 weeks, within the Fed's 7.5-to-9.5 per-cent target range.

"But looking at the monetary aggregates over short-term periods is most misleading," says Mr. Kalkstein. "Money-supply growth has to be measured against the year-earlier base, and, on that score, M-2 is 9.5 per cent above the year-ago level and flush against the Fed's ceiling."

The Fed's leeway for further expansion of M-2 also is limited by the slow growth of the M-2 base in the August-September period last year after four months of fairly large expansion. "The Fed must bring M-2 growth in line with last year's slower pace or exceed its target," he says.

There is still some question whether the Fed will act quickly to tighten rates, currently because of the apparent slowdown in the economic recovery. "The possibility of firming, however, shouldn't be dismissed easily," says one economist.

Mr. Kalkstein believes that Fed tightening, via the federal funds rate, might be avoided if money-supply growth slows of its own accord. Otherwise, he believes the Fed is strongly committed to keeping money-supply growth in bounds as a method of fighting inflationary trends.

"If, in fact, the monetary aggregates go above the ceiling and the Fed doesn't do anything, inflationary expectations could be rekindled and this would be reflected quickly in the bond market," he says.

Stocks Drop For 5th Day On Wall St.

Good Start Fails
To Draw Investors

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (NYT).—Led by sizable losses in many of the glamorous and automotive shares, New York Stock Exchange prices today declined for the fifth consecutive session.

The retreat in the car maker group followed a report of flat industry auto sales for mid-August, and news the United Auto Workers union selected Ford Motor Co. as the union's strike target.

Industry sources said the union will try to win a new contract at Ford by Sept. 15 to serve as a pattern for agreements with the balance of the auto industry.

The market actually started on a winning note, but by mid-session had turned mixed, and from then on moved gradually downhill.

Analysts said market sentiment apparently was dampened, in part, by the failure of the list to attract much upside trading volume during the initial flurry.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 8.31 points to 963.18. In the previous four sessions, it sank a total of 27.85 points, 21 of the points last Thursday and Friday. At 3 o'clock today it was down 2.08.

Declining issues outnumbered gainers by about 795 to about 565, and volume totaled 16.74 million shares, compared with 15.45 million yesterday.

In the automotive group, Ford fell 2 1/4 to 53 1/4. Industry sources said Ford had been the favorite from the start as the union's strike target, partly because Chrysler was the target in 1973 and General Motors in 1970. GM's stock lost 1 3/4 to 63 3/4, while Chrysler surrendered 7/8 to 19 3/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined, with the Amex index off 0.26 at 100.83.

Soybean futures, in contrast to the previous session, fell the allowable 20 cents a bushel on the Chicago Board of Trade, but short covering and new buying halved the loss before the close.

Soybean meal was down nearly 25 cents and soybean oil lost about 25 points, or 1/4 cent a pound.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Deere & Co.
Third Quarter 1976
Revenue 887.0
Profits 75.9
Per Share 2.54

First National Bank
Third Quarter 1976
Revenue 2,419.5
Profits 205.5
Per Share 6.88

Firestone Tire & Rubber
Third Quarter 1976
Revenue 594.1
Profits 21.5
Per Share 0.38

Nissin Motors
Third Quarter 1976
Revenue 2,914.2
Profits 79.9
Per Share 1.40

Gamble-Skogmo
Second Quarter 1976
Revenue 378.2
Profits 4.4
Per Share 0.92

St. Louis
Six Months 1976
Revenue 758.4
Profits 5.8
Per Share 1.17

Hewlett-Packard
Third Quarter 1976
Revenue 277.5
Profits 18.5
Per Share 0.65

Winn-Dixie Stores
Fourth Quarter 1976
Revenue 774.1
Profits 17.1
Per Share 0.81

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Profits 63.0
Per Share 3.01

Year
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Profits 55.6
Per Share 2.69

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Observer

A Ho-Hum Murder

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—The gangsters Sam Giancana and John Roselli who were associated with the CIA in a scheme to dispatch Fidel Castro have now both been murdered after discussing their CIA enterprise with the U.S. Senate, and the police have pronounced the incidents "gangland-style killings."



Baker

The phrase "gangland-style killing" has the cozy resonance of "home-style cooking," perhaps because both suggest the intimacy of hearth and fire with nobody but us family gathered round and nobody else welcome. Jack, these family affairs are, of course, mediated into the constabulary but rarely with much enthusiasm.

This may be because police success at nabbing perpetrators of "gangland-style killings" has never been such as to get them into the World Series of detection, with the result that incessant failure may have dulled their appetite for the hunt.

Or, it may be because policemen believe the subjects of "gangland-style killings" aren't worth working overtime for.

This raises the question whether "gangland-style" murders might possibly be catching among people who don't come from gangland. Consider the Roselli case. The body is found in the customary barrel, with the customary bullet holes. Roselli's public standing in gangland seems to leave an open-ended case, which the police will quietly shut as soon as possible.

If you and I know this reader, does it not follow that it is also known by, let us say, some hot-tempered waiter whom Roselli has been consistently under-tipping for years?

If that waiter wanted to take his revenge and get away with it, is it not logical that he would do it "gangland-style," so the police could forget it, rather than by sending Roselli to death in public with a tureen of lobster bisque?

This is not to suggest that the police ought to be giving Roselli the third degree but merely to point out that gangland can have no monopoly on "gangland-style killing." Anybody with a barrel, some concrete and a capacious expanse of water

can engage in it, just as readily as your corner greasy spoon can engage in "home-style cooking."

The one special requirement is a victim who is a bona fide citizen of gangland. Obviously, a philanthropic husband cannot do in a loyal wife of 40 years "gangland-style" and expect the police not to lift an eyebrow. Unless the subject is the real gangland thing, it won't work.

The corollary of this fact is that gangland people are peculiarly vulnerable to "gangland-style" murder by devious non-ganglanders, who have no right to get away with it.

This must be infuriating to them. Imagine that you are an eminent statesman of gangland and the venetian becomes manifest. You are entirely prepared to be sent off "gangland-style" by your colleagues. Those are the rules of the land. Moreover, if they complete the job, you wouldn't dream of telling the police who did it, even if you could. That would violate the rules of the sportsmanship governing gangland. In gangland, good sports don't tell.

But to have some alien from the outer world—some straight-jacket cousin who wants his share of your vitriol, some barbaric who hates your sideburns—to have somebody like this do the job on you and get away with it because it's done "gangland-style"—ah, my friend, that must seem a cruel injustice.

Such a bad egg that you would surely betray him to the cops. How infuriating it would be if they looked at the barrel, the bullet holes and closed the case with a quietly murmured, "Just another gangland-style killing."

You will have been the victim, not only of murder, but also of discrimination, for it is only your membership in gangland that prevents the police from extending themselves to bring your persecutor to justice.

I do not know how policemen feel about nonmembers of gangland killing gangland members "gangland-style," but my hunch is that they take a sterner view of it than they do of gangland men bumping off each other. The average cop probably thinks it is not this kind of thing decent people ought to be doing.

I know very well that gangland folks don't approve of it and to make sure that there is no misunderstanding, I want to assure them that I haven't the heart to swat a fly, myself, and what's more, I've never been any good with concrete.

Unsnarling the Babel of the High Seas

By Jan Sjöby

HELSINKI (HET)—English, or various and sometimes curious derivatives thereof, is the lingua franca of the high seas. Old-time Cape Horner Holger Erik Eklund, a blue-water man, a one-time Buenos Aires boss stevedore (captain-superior) and a long-time technical interpreter with the Valmet shipyard in Helsinki, subscribes fully to that proposition. But he maintains that the seaman's waterfront world is a Babel just the same. "Stick to small talk such as starboard and port, fore and aft, gin 'n' beer," he said, "and you will run into no major problems. But try to explain to a Finnish or Portuguese shipyard foreman that something is wrong with your rudder (perfin in Finnish, o leme in Portuguese) and that you suspect that a coupling bolt is kytäpöytä or a parafuso, respectively, has given out. Small talk won't help much."



Holger Erik Eklund

Capt. Eklund, 61, looks with badly hidden pride at the result of 15 years of hard labor: his 360-page "Ship Translator" listing some 10,000 nautical terms in Finnish, Swedish, English, Spanish, Portuguese and—much of the time—Russian. The neatly bound volume has been compiled, laid out, and amply illustrated by the captain and published by his own "kitchen table" publishing house.

"No reputable publisher in Finland or elsewhere would touch my copy," said Capt. Eklund. "The project wasn't considered economically viable. Well, so far, in less than eight months, I've sold more than 10,000 copies to shipyards, schools of navigation, maritime museums, nautical writers and sea lore buffs."

Languages

Capt. Eklund started "collecting words" in his early teens and his words came in mighty handy when, in 1931, he shipped out aboard four-masted bark Lawliid, the 4,600-ton flagship of the legendary 30-ship fleet of legendary Gustaf Erikson in Mariehamn (Maarianhamina). He discovered that his twin native languages, Swedish and Finnish, were not merely mutually unintelligible but more or less universally unintelligible beyond the Skagerrak-Lindesnes line in the Skagerrak. He adopted English and Spanish as working languages and added enough rudimentary Portuguese to get along. He forgot about another major maritime language, Dutch, apparently and correctly assuming that every Dutchman with salt stains on his clogs speaks better English than many English.

Working as an interpreter for Valmet, as European secretary for Brazil's Comissão de la Marinha Mercante, and as activities chairman with the Finnish Merchant Marine Welfare Council, Capt. Eklund realized how formidable the linguistic gaps were. He started to publish booklets in 1959, at his own expense, on terminologies in various maritime fields: deck rigging, engine room, galley, medicine chest, the ship chandler's store and the shipbroker's office and, of course, the shipyard.

"The work was herculean," said the captain. "I kept Finnish as a base language, but I need to cross-fertilize the 10,000 reference words in the other five languages and I'm still at it. I've managed to produce Swedish and English indexes to the book and more are in the works."

"Ship Translator" isn't Capt. Eklund's first venture into the fields of the writer, editor, illustrator, lay-out man, and publisher. The first soft-cover volume of a planned series of four books came off the presses in 1973 with the title "Djuphavssjöman," meaning "Deep-sea Seaman." A second volume, "Stämman" ("Steamship Men"), is also in print. In the works are "Okända Sjömän" ("Unknown Seamen") dealing with the life abroad during World War II when Capt. Eklund

"sailed out," meaning beyond the blockades laid by both Germans and Allies.

The fourth and final volume in the series has the working name "Som Fisker på Torna Land"—"Fish on Dry Land"—dealing with the problems that an old tar faces when he decides to beach himself for good.

No Idea

"To the folks ashore the 'sea people' are a strange and remote species," said Capt. Eklund. "Living in a world of their own. The 'land people' may read a lot of sentimental, romantic or swashbuckling rot about seamen and they may travel far abroad fancy cruise liners but they have generally no idea whatsoever of what life is like aboard, what a seaman does on watch and off."

"Then we have the new generation of seamen, grown up on superhighways where practically all the functions along a great-circle course are delegated to an electronic computer. They have only vague ideas, if any at all, of life in the hall ships and in the coalburner tramps of only a generation ago. We old hands are drying out and dying off and it seems to me that our successors on the high seas should have some idea of the traditions of their trade."

Capt. Eklund writes in Swedish and his style may not thrill a Stockholm literary critic into ecstasy. It is simple, rambling, down-to-the-gutter, Finnish-Swedish, mainly reminiscent, often didactic, sometimes a little corny, but always sincere, catching and humorous.

Translations into major languages are not likely; and that may be just as well; the captain's text is in itself which would surely be lost if tampered with.

A reader of his books learns what a penniless apprentice sailor packed for a one-year voyage to Australia and back and what extra equipment he had to pick up in Copenhagen, the last port of call for stores, on an advance from the skipper: more socks, more underwear, more dungarees, more snuff, more booze. At the outset of the downward voyage all hands had their hair cropped close for reasons of hygiene, the ship's carpenter acting as barber against the modest fee of one slug of booze a crewhead, payable in the next port of call. At Port Lincoln in South Australia, Capt. Eklund recalls, Old Timbers was pretty high after the first shore leave.

Descriptions

The captain describes at length the inclement, hopeless heat of the Horse Latitudes, and the blistering chill of the Roaring Forties, the Howling Fifties and, in the northern hemisphere on the upward voyage, the Westerlies.

The passing of the tall ships caused a lot of lamentation among "land people," poets and painters. The "rust coffins" weren't nearly as romantic as the "white swans" and only one major Scandinavian poet—Swedish Harry Martinson, a former stockholder "root angel"—managed to write lyrics out of the sea.

"It was indeed a time of reckoning for old-time seamen as well," said Capt. Eklund. "The full-rigged ships, the barkentines, the brigs and the topsail schooners were laid up or hewn up and the old-timers could no longer find a tarred or white-scrubbed wooden deck for their seagles. Some tried to 'shift over' to the rust coffins but many of them couldn't take the red-leaded deck and the eternal rust. I was young enough at the time to adjust to the chuggle-chug of the up-and-down engine and the eternal scraping—iron against iron—of the stoker's shovel and slide bar."

Capt. Eklund earned his required "sea money" and went on to the Turkish School of Navigation, sailing again in the mid-30s as deck officer.

"Ship Translator," though primarily written for seamen and "land people" who serve them and their ships, may come in handy for any traveling man or woman. It may just be convenient to know what monkey wrench is called in Finnish or Portuguese or how to order aspirin in a Swedish or Russian apothecary shop.

(The address of Capt. Eklund's kitchen table press is: Oksanenkatu 7-A-47, SF-00100 Helsinki 10.)



REPEAT PERFORMANCE—Above, Charles Ingrid Bergman in the 1944 film "Gaslight." He are making a new Hollywood movie, "A Matter of Time."



PEOPLE: Batman to the Rescue

"On my God," said the police doctor, as Batman walked in the door of the station in York, England. "It's one of those nights."

Batman hurried out to be Michael Ashley-Brown, 28, an attorney who was summoned from a costume party to come to the aid of a client, arrested on suspicion of drunken driving. Ashley-Brown, dressed in black tights, silver and blue shorts, cape and hood with bat ears, said he "began to feel a bit of a fool" as the police burst into laughter. The inspector suggested that perhaps the attorney could find something less extraordinary to wear to his client's trial.

Arthur Koestler, 70, author of "Darkness at Noon," Tuesday brushed off as "30 years out of date" an East German protest against his selection as keynote speaker at the 41st International PEN congress in London. The East German statement said that Koestler's name alone conveyed a political message that would be interpreted as a challenge. Koestler told reporters that he has not written "on politics for the past 30 years."

20 Diner Graphics St. CALGARY, Canada, Albert (Herald)—Twenty graphic artists, designers and photographers from the University of Calgary gallery over the weekend, according to police. Art is hesitated to put an exhibit on the wooden, etching engravings, but some tentative estimate of \$750,000.

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